The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,128—New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1894.

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WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th July.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B. * HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4905	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 10th August | RAVENNA, 23rd August. AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 23rd, 1894.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A STEAMER	3,000	End of July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th July, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,615 tons, on the 28th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 26th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th July, 1894.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15 ; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports. Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

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PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household stand-by.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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ARMS and AMMUNITION.

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BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
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EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases ; sound Lever movements ; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches ; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case ; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
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KEMP & CO., LD.,

THE HOUSE IN INDIA FOR

SANITARY APPLIANCES,
CHEMICAL APPARATUS FOR ANALYSIS.
THERMOMETERS, HYGROMETERS, &c.
AND
DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KIND

KEMP'S 10 % CARBOLIC POWDER,

As supplied to several Municipalities, Railways, Tramway Companies, &c., is better and more stable than any imported.

Per Cwt., Rs. 7 ; Per Ton, Rs. 120.

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KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
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Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,

(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

BEG to announce that their entire New Stocks of

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

are just to hand, for present Sowing. No advance on Prices in 1893-94 Catalogue, as we depend on a greatly Increased Business to recoup ourselves for loss of greater part of our profits through the Fall in Exchange of the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty. Catalogues Free on application on receipt of As. 2 for postage.

Read "PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."

Cloth Boards, Rs. 5.

A few Copies in Limp Paper, at Rs. 3-8.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or Pair, by Windower.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

TO BE LET.—One Small BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, near Mr. Jamsetji Wadia's Bungalow.

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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "KARAMANIA" is expected to ARRIVE from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, TO-DAY, and will Discharge in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 27th July, 1894.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL TOURNAMENT will be held at NASIK on 10th SEPTEMBER, 1894, and the Five following Days.

By Order of the Committee,
J. W. CLARKSON,
Ag. Hon. Secy., R. W. I. G. C.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.

R. REEVE,
Hony. Secretary.

26th July, 1894.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN Examination for Unpaid Probationers will be held at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th August, 1894, at 10-30 A.M. Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Bombay Island Sub-Division.

ALF. PITCHER,
Sub-Assistant Superintendent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED ORDINARY MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 6th August, 1894, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To elect Directors in the place of Messrs. Gordhandas Khattau and T. J. Bennett, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

II. To confirm the appointment by the Board of the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik and Mr. S. M. Moses as Directors of the Company.

III. To appoint Auditors in the place of Messrs. Lid better and Co. and Mr. R. J. F. Parukh, who retire but who are eligible for re-election, and to fix the remuneration of such Auditors.

IV. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

By Order of the Board,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 25th July, 1894.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12
Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HIGH COURT.

O. C. C. J.

SUIT No. 178-94.

JAIKISONDAS GUNGADAS ....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

TAPIBAI, Widow of MANGULDAS TAPIDAS, Deceased...Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the Creditors of the abovenamed Deceased will be held in our Office, Albert Buildings, Fort, on SATURDAY next, the 28th Inst., at 5-30 P.M., for the following business:—

1. To consider the advisability of appointing a Special Commissioner for Administration of the Estate of the Deceased and, if approved, to propose such Commissioner for Nomination by the Court.

2. To consider the offer received from Mr. Jamnadas Laloobhai for the purchase of the Immoveable Properties of the Deceased and the Outstandings due to his Estate.—Dated this 26th July, 1894.

BHAISHANKAR & KANGA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PEACH BRANDY

(CUSENIER'S).

Per Quart, Rs. 6-12; per Pint, Rs. 3-12.

APRICOT BRANDY

(CUSENIER'S).

Per Quart, Rs. 6-12; per Pint, Rs. 3-12.

As Liqueurs these have no equal in the Market.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PREMJI DAYAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

CHATURBHUJ MORARJEE, JAMNADAS NARSI, and RATTANJI MULJI, the Executors named in the Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 24th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 25th Day of July, 1894.
Messrs. DIKSHIT AND HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOW READY.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

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JOHN STIVEN,
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£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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SALE OF OFFICE TABLES, CUPBOARDS, &c.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esquire, C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. well sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Stores, Paltan Road, near the Crawford Markets, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., consisting teakwood office tables, desks, cupboards, benches, surveyors' tables, bookstands, plan box, chairs, punkhas 4 light gas pendant, tubs, pipes, closet fitting, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 27, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

2 cases fancy table ornaments.

AT 1-30 P.M.

- 1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
- 1 powerful bay Arab horse, about 14-1, aged, goes in single and double harness.
- 1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
- 1 strong victoria with removeable coach-box.
- 1 C. B. Grey pony, about 13-2, quiet to ride and drive.
- 1 strong pony cart with a grey pony mare and harness.
- 1 handsome strong bay waler mare, 15-2, 6 years, very quiet, goes well in harness.

The property of a deceased Parsee Gentleman—

1 strong bay and 1 grey Arab horse, about 14-3, both go in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAMATIPOORA, 12TH LANE.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Shaik Sooleman Shaik Imam, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Ahmed Essa bin Khalifa, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Camatipoora 12th Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1459, new No. 10357, new Survey No. 6612, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay in E ward under No. 201, and street Nos. 50 and 52, and bounded on the east by the house of Rajoobai Kamatin, on the west by the Protestant Church, on the north by the aforesaid 12th Kamateepoora Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST-IRON, LEATHER SCRAP, FARRIERS' RASPS AND FILES, &c., AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY CO., LD., STABLES.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of old unserviceable stores, consisting of cast-iron, iron rubbish, leather scrap, paints, pots, old can and drums, farriers' rasps and files, &c., &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 27, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey white, and coloured piecegoods, and the following:—

300 pieces fine coloured doria stripes, 16 inches.

By order of the mortgagee, and on account and the risk of the mortgagor, Jamsetjee, Jamasjee Toddiwalla—

- 1 gold hunting watch, by James McCabe, London.
- 1 gold semi-hunting watch by LeRoy and Fils, Paris.

On account of the concerned—

4 cases graduated measure glasses, glass funnels and bath thermometers.

AT 2 P.M.

- 1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
- 1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
- 1 light strong-built victoria.
- 1 dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 12 CASES COLOURED SATIN.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Benarsidas Dyashunker, Delhi—

733 {4387-89, 4694-96, 4739-41, 4938-40} 12 cases coloured satin.

SALE OF ONE CASE WHITE EMBROIDERED FLOWERED MUSLIN.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shri Narain Khunnah, Contractor of C239, Cawnpore.

D2327—1 case 200 pieces 35-36" by 10 yards, white embroidered flowered muslin.

On TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite the Rajabai Tower, in the premises vacated by Messrs. Tellery and Co., Indian Curiosities, an invoice of fancy flower vases and table ornaments, also valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, handsome pictures, windproof lamps, iron-safe, etc.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed room furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, rich 3 to 12 light gas chandeliers and organd lamps, hall pier glasses, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, mechanical table ornaments and figures, ice box, washing machine, cottage pianoforte, iron safe, strong built landau, garden tables and stands, etc., the property of H. E. Hajee Mirza Hosain Khan, Consul General for Persia, deceased.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 27, 1894.

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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

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Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold Bottles, by all Druggists.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
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NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

18th July, 1894.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

HIDES AND SKINS.

TENDERS for Supply of above to Madras Arsenal for year 1895-96, will be received up to 17th September, 1894, and be opened on 18th idem by the Ordnance Officer in charge, to whom application for further particulars should be made.

BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

TENDERS are Invited for a LOAN of ONE LAKH of RUPEES at or below 6 per cent., or for any Portion of that amount, on the Security of the Club Property, the Estimated Value of which is 1½ Lakh.

ADDRESS:—
THE SECRETARY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, CALCUTTA, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1894, to consider the Directors' proposals for the Formation of an ANNUITY BRANCH, and for the Enlargement of the Scope of the Fund by eliminating the Clause of Rule 3 relative to Local Limits.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

JAMES TURNER & Co., LD.

(To be Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Share.)

CAPITAL .... Rs. 50,000
IN 2,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 each.

Payable Rs. 5, on application; Rs. 10, on allotment; and the Balance by Calls of Rs. 5, at intervals of not less than a month.

☞ Subscribers will, however, have the option of paying up in full, in which case Share Certificates will be issued at once.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is being formed for the purpose of taking over as a going Concern the well-known business of Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., TENNIS & GYMKHANA KIT MERCHANTS, of SIALKOT (Punjab).

The BUSINESS was established about the beginning of 1892, and has since steadily and rapidly increased. The FIRM is now well-known, not only all over India, but also in Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, etc., and considerable value can be placed upon the name and good-will of the Business; the promoters believe that there is scarcely another firm in the Punjab that has increased so rapidly and profitably and developed so steadily in such a short period, and which progress they are confident the Business will always retain under good management.

The following EXTRACT from the "ENGLISHMAN" of the 26th December last, speaks for itself:—

"TENNIS BATS.—Outside of the Punjab probably few people are aware of the excellence which the Punjabis have arrived at in the manufacture of Tennis Bats. Only a few years ago, though bats were extensively manufactured, the prices being very moderate, they were faulty in construction, and the stringing was always bad. But now Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., of Sialkot, are offering bats at the same Low Rates as before, the workmanship of which could not be readily distinguished from that of the best bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and, above all, in perfectly even tight netting, these bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of tennis players, and the Firm despatches them freely to all parts of the country. It is a gratifying instance of the development of an important industry under European direction, and the remarkably moderate price of Messrs. TURNER & Co.'s bats and other tennis requisites should ensure a large demand for them."

The PRINCIPAL OBJECT in transferring and registering their Business under the Limited Liability Act, and offering Shares to those with whom they have business connections and the Public in general, is to obtain a larger Working Capital, so as to increase and expand the Business.

The PROMOTERS agree to accept (subject to valuation by a Competent Expert, to be appointed by the Shareholders) THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF PURCHASE MONEY IN FULLY PAID UP SHARES.

The PROMOTERS guarantee sufficient NET Profits to cover a Dividend of 15 PER CENT. per Annum on the Capital for the FIRST FIVE YEARS.

The COMPANY will continue under the same management at a fixed Monthly allowance for office, &c., of Rs. 200, and a small percentage on the Net Profits, the Shareholders agreeing to increase this allowance should the business of the Company in their opinion warrant it.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES should be forwarded early to the Undersigned, together with a Remittance for the amount of the Deposit.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
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Do. do.	"	½	"	2	4
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"Golden Block" Mixture ...	"	1	"	3	12
Do. do.	"	½	"	2	0
"Rifle" Mixture...............	"	1	"	3	0
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye.......	"	¼	"	1	0
Golden Fleece	"	½	"	2	0
Latakia............................	"	½	"	2	0

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors...........$	100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs.	10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs.	6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months........................	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India....................................	Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	" ⅛th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£	1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	120,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER BREWERY.

UNION JACK BRAND.

The Tottenham Lager Beer obtained Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

BY ROYAL
WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT,
PURVEYORS OF LAGER BEER
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT TO HAND.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the DELHI CLOTH and GENERAL MILLS Co., Ld., Delhi, a Thoroughly Practical and Steady SPINNING and CARDING MASTER. Must be a practical made Man. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, stating terms and particulars, should be made to the SECRETARY of the Company.

NOTICE.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, SATARA DISTRICT

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN, for one year, from the 15th of August, 1894. Pay available Rs. 50 per mensem. Applications, stating Qualifications, Age, Race, &c., and enclosing Copies of Testimonials, should be addressed to the Undersigned at Satara. None but Competent and Experienced men need apply.

W. L. STRANGE, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, S. D.

Satara, 17th July, 1894.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	" 4½ "
Third do.	" 2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,208½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80nl
Charter Bank	60,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	505
Anglo-Indian	1,245	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	7 per ct.	320
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,250
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	850
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	570
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	435
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	730
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	880
Howard and Bullough	1,600	500	500	Nil	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	920	500	500	Nil	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,170
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	000	dvdRs.40	860
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	835
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	167½
Lord Reay Mfg	845	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	865
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahalukmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	153½
Maneckjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,620
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	131½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,600	Nil	565
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	835
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Nil	560
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,280	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venaishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	800
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,300	1,00	1,30	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES,

			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	150
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,175
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	–	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500		Rs. 80	1,200
French	300	50		Nil	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	112½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	600	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,900
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	275	200	all	16	200 195
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,050

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	310xd 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	95xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,175
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,285
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,305
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	5.
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co	8,000	2,000	1,000	19	495
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	920
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 18-7
Carolus	„ 204 nom.
Mexican Dollars	„ 195
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	„ 360 nom.
Bar Silver	„ 96
Gold Leaf	„ 28-15
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	„ 29-11
Bar Australian	„ 29-3
Bar Bombay	„ 29-2
Bar Pekin	„ 28-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent	103 3-16
Three-and-a-half per cent	102¾
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	125
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	250 nom.
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	107

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Homeless Leper Fund Committee, Municipal Offices, 5 p.m.
Cricket : Gymkhana vs. Colaba Garrison.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Simla sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Tannadice left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Constance entered the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—The Gun Club will meet, at 4-30 o'clock, to-morrow afternoon, at Love Grove, Worli, (weather permitting).

GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game, this evening, with the Rangers' Football Club. Play will commence at 5-20 p.m. sharp.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra steamer Aden, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

THE HOMELESS LEPER FUND.—There will be a meeting of the general committee of the Homeless Leper Fund, to-day, at 5 p.m., in the Municipal offices. It is hoped that all members will attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra steamer Hooseinee, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 o'clock noon, to-day. Only articles specially superscribed for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

A MISSING WIFE.—Jairam Visram, residing at Erskine Road, has reported to the police that his wife, Mooktee, aged eighteen years, left home, on Tuesday, taking with her ornaments, of the value of Rs. 43, and has not since been heard of.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—We are requested to draw attention to an advertisement, appearing elsewhere, announcing that an examination for unpaid probationers will be held, at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, on Monday, the 13th proximo.

RASH DRIVING.—Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, fined Ismail Khanbhai Rs. 10 for rash driving. Accused while driving along Mombadevi Road, at a furious rate, knocked down Narayen Damji, a Hindu, a wheel of the vehicle passing over one of his legs.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Joseph Murree Munoo, aged twenty-six years, residing at Murr, in the Tanna District, was, on Wednesday, brought to Bombay from his native village by his wife, and taken to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from injuries to his back and right hand, caused by his having fallen from a tree near his house.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mynn charged Alexander Gayzel, a Eurasian, with theft. The accused removed a brooch, belonging to Mrs. Walting, from a table in her room. He was sentenced to be kept in the lock-up of the chowkey, at the Esplanade Police Court, for two days.

THE MAHRATTA RELIEF COMMITTEE.—A special general meeting of the subscribers to this committee's fund will be held at the residence of Mr. R. B. Malap, J.P., Girgaum, Koliwadi, near the French Bridge, on Sunday, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business: —To receive (1) the report of the general committee, which will include, *inter alia*, the accounts of receipts and expenditure ; and (2) the report of the sub-committee appointed at the last general meeting to entertain and report on new petitions ; and to pass such resolutions thereon as may be deemed expedient.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

March	Triumphal	Hoby.
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe.
Valse	La Cigale	Coote.
Gavotte	Herzliebchen	Burald.
Selection	Utopia Limited	Sullivan.
Polka	Chappies	Fare.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEFRAUDING A RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bala Paya, a peon, in the employ of the Southern Mahratta Mill Company, was charged, at the instance of the chief constable of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with defrauding a railway company, in that he travelled on the 15th instant, from Grant Road to Churney Road Station, with a periodical pass available only from Churney Road to Church Gate Station, and *vice-versa*. The accused was arrested while travelling in one of the local trains on the above date. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, and was further ordered to pay the company one anna and nine pies as the fare for travelling between the above stations.

A PRACTISED HOUSE-BREAKER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged Hassan Abba, a Mahomedan, of notorious character, with house-breaking and committing theft in respect of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 76, belonging to Jevraj Oodhavji, a goldsmith, residing at Coombharwada. On the night of the 10th instant, between the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. complainant's shop, at Coombharwada, was broken into by removing the shutters of a window facing the sweeper's gully, and a box, containing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 76, was carried away. A report was made to the police, and on inquiry the box *minus* its contents was found lying in the gully. The offender could not be traced until the 22nd instant, when a policeman arrested accused, while disposing of some ornaments to a Marwaree at Coombharwada. The whole of the property was subsequently recovered and identified by complainant. The magistrate on the evidence convicted accused on a charge of receiving and disposing of stolen property, and sentenced him to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A STRANGE WAY OF EXORCISING THE DEVIL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Fleming charged Luximon Ragoo, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft in respect of two gold ear-rings, of the value of Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 10 in cash, the property of Sagoo, a woman, residing with her father, at Gowalia Tank Road. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant's father, who is a mallee, for some time past was believed to be suffering from the influence of some evil spirit, and in order to drive away this undesirable occupant, he sent for the accused, who was said to possess the power of exorcising, to his house last Monday. Accused went to complainant's house, and while the latter was away from the room, opened a box, and abstracted therefrom two gold ear-rings and Rs. 10 in cash. A complaint being made to the police, accused was arrested, and the ear-rings were recovered from a Marwaree, named Hunsa Dhunroop, at Girgaum Road, with whom they had been pledged by accused for Rs. 11. As he had been in jail before for a similar offence, the magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SMOKING AMONG STUDENTS.—The "Mumbai Vaibhava," a daily vernacular paper of this city, having in a recent issue suggested the starting of clubs to check the increasing habit of smoking among students, on the model of clubs formed for a similar purpose in New York, the members of the Robert Money Institution Debating Society, the other day, organized a general meeting of students of the institution, nearly a hundred and fifty young men being present. Mr. R. L. Gharat, assistant teacher, occupied the chair. Mr. Yeshwant Giwaji, in an interesting speech, delivered in Mahratti, traced the history of the importation of tobacco into India from America by the early English merchants, and exhorted the students to abstain from smoking. The chairman, in calling upon the students to pass a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer remarked that, although on certain grounds, the habit of smoking might be tolerated among grown-up persons, it was certainly to be avoided by students. He called upon those youths, who had not yet contracted the habit, to give pledges to their teachers or parents that they would not smoke till they had attained the twenty-fifth year of their age, and advised those who might have already contracted the habit, to keep it under control, or give it up altogether.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

CHARGE OF CARRYING AN EXCESS OF PILGRIMS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Captain John Ilich, master of the s. s. Abdul Kadir, which arrived in Bombay on the 6th instant, stood charged with carrying passengers in excess of the number allowed by law. Mr. Nicholson, the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; while the captain was defended by Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir.

Syed Mahomed Effendi, the doctor on board the steamer, was recalled, and further examined, by Mr. Nicholson. He said that he had not found his diploma on board. Mr. Walsh had taken a document from him. The diploma held by him was granted twelve years ago. It authorised him to practise as a physician, but not as a surgeon. He joined the Abdul Kadir at Aden when she was on her way to Jeddah from the Persian Gulf. He was informed at Jeddah by the owner of the ship that she was going to take pilgrims from Jeddah to India.

Mr. Brown here asked the court for a copy of the rules, which his client was stated to have infringed, and his Worship complied with the request.

In cross-examination by Mr. Brown, witness said that he had started learning medicine at Cairo when a boy ten years old, and remained there for ten years. He was at the medical school at Cairo, and the certificate he had obtained was with Mr. Walsh. It certified to his articles, and allowed him to practise as a physician. He had been in the Egyptian army as a medical practitioner, and was once in charge of a regiment. When at Jeddah he had seen the principal medical officer there, and he knew he was going as the doctor of the ship. The medical officer approved of witness going as a doctor of the ship. Witness was on board at Aden when the pilgrims came on board and were counted, the steamer sailing the same night for Bombay.

In re-examination by Mr. Nicholson, witness said that he went to the principal medical officer at Jeddah. The name of the principal medical officer was Ahmed Effendi. Dr. Ahmed was appointed by the Turkish authorities as principal medical officer. The certificate granted at Cairo was taken by witness to Constantinople, and he here studied for seven years, after which he took his diploma.

Witness here asked that Mr. Walsh should return his diploma, as he could not do without it.

Mr. Walsh said he had handed back the diploma to the witness after seeing it on board. He would, however, order a search to be made for it.

Witness said that he had evidence to prove that his certificate had not been returned to him.

The evidence of some of the Customs officers having been recorded the court rose for tiffin.

Mr. Brown, in addressing the court on behalf of the defendant, submitted that the Act under which his client was charged did not explicitly lay down that its provisions were applicable to the foreign ships, in the same sense as the Act applicable to British subjects was not applicable to the foreigner. Mr. Brown cited a decision of Mr. Justice Scott, while on the High Court bench in 1888 against the principles of the Committee of International Law. Mr. Brown drew attention to the fact that the ship was a foreign vessel, it being a Turkish ship, and its captain was a foreigner, an Austrian, he having been born at Dalmatia. Section 47 of the Act, though capable of wide construction, could not create a jurisdiction of the court when none existed. Nor could the section by itself infringe the universally-recognised principles of the International Law.

The case stands adjourned.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A PARSEE HIGH PRIEST.

BEFORE Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Daver, barrister-at-law, appeared to know if his Worship intended to issue a summons against Dastur Jamaspji, a Parsee high-priest, who was charged with defamation by his client, Shirinbai, daughter-in-law of the dastur, on whose behalf he (Mr. Daver) had filed an information on Tuesday.

His Worship was of opinion that the dastur was privileged to make a statement such as he was alleged to have made. He would, therefore, only issue a notice calling upon the dastur to show cause why he should not be proceeded against on the charge of defamation. The magistrate further remarked that the other side had also put in an information.

Mr. Daver had no objection to such a course but said his client was a poor woman, and during the time the notice would be argued, the court would have to go through the whole evidence on both sides.

His Worship replied that he would not go into evidence in the matter at any great length. The 9th of August was fixed for the hearing of the argument.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 27.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

789—Chalk W and S—Sakharam Morarjee Shetay and others vs Kalidas Callianjee and others—Thakurdas D and C.
795—Mathubai and J—Thaker Jetha Dhunjee vs Thaker Chagpal Jetha—F P Pavri—Part heard.
796—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samatsingjee and others vs Dalsookhram Hurgowan—Bhaishanker and K.
802—Thakurdas D and C—Chimanram Mirjamai vs Tribhowundas Jugjeevandas—Chitnis M and M.
803—Crawford B and Co—Damodhar Soonderdas and another vs Charles Agnew Turner—Bhaishunker and K.
804—Little S N and B—Kankubai vs Punnalal Poonumchand —Ardesir H and D.
805—Little S N and B—F Y Smith and others vs Tribhowandas Munguldas—Nanu and H.
807—Bhaishunker and K—The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co Ld vs Purshotum Govindji and another—Brown and M.
809—Ardesir H and D—Nanabhoy Burjorjee Watcha vs Shapurjee Jeewajee—Pestonjee R and K, L S and N B and Nanu and H, and K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment at 3 o'clock.

181-93—Chalk W and S—Bai Safrabai vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail and another—Little, S N and B.
537-93—Bhaishunker and K—Cullianjee Harjiwan vs Nursi Tricum—Balkrishna V N K.

At 12 O'clock.

38-93—Bicknell M and M—Heeralal Chandrabhan vs Sardarmal Sewjiram and another—Payne G and S.
81-93—Payne G and S—Mahachand Shivjiram vs Hiralal Chandrabhan—Bicknell M and M.
624-93—Daphtary and F for pauper—Neba Dewsing and other vs Dewsey Bhoja and other—In person.
639-91—Brown and M—Fraz Weller vs La Societe Generale Mercantile and other—Craigie L and O and Crawford Burder and Co.
450-93—K D Shroff—Manekchand Tulsey vs Manekji Sorabji.
31-94—Daphtary and F—Sakubai vs Narrotumdas Khandas and other—Bhaishanker and K.
80-91—M H Khan for pauper—Aishabai vs Shaik Usman bin Mahomed Isack.
166-94—Bhaishanker and K—Madhowrao Amratrao and another vs Thaker Narronji Keshavji—Wadia and G.
444-93—In person a pauper—Kadurbhai Meerabhai vs Basker Juggonnath and other—K J Mantri.
33-94—Roughton and B—Fatma vs Abdulabhai Gulam Hosein and others.
158-94—In person—Talka Praga vs Jangom Dharmajee and another.
644-93—M H Khan—Bai Mithibhai alias Bayabai and others vs Bai Bayabai and another—In person.
70-94—In person—Framji Hormasji Dhodhi vs Goolbai and others—In person.
71-94—Bhaishanker and K—Luxumibai and others vs Bhai Ramchandra—M H Khan.
9-94—Maganlal L S—Oomerkhan bin Hassankhan vs Abdula bhai Hassankhan—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

408-93—Bhaishanker and K—Jeewan Somwar and another vs Jan Mahomed Oosman—Muljee and R—Part heard.
427-93—Nanu and H—Fazoolabhoy Hebtoolla vs D H Glade and others—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
344-93—Bicknell, M and M—Hussanali Moola Hakimjee and others vs Rahimanjee Khanbhai and others—Payne, G and S.
519-93—Thakurdas D and C—Juggonath Pasaree vs Vijnath Naroomull and another—Payne G and S.
541-92—Bhaishanker and K—Yoosuf bin Ebrahim and another vs Abdool Wahab bin Mooshari—Framji and M.
77-94—Nanu and H—Mehrjihoy Rustomjee Khara vs Tribhowandas Harakchand—Crawford Burder and Co.
509-92—Roughton and B—Bayabai and other vs Essa bin Dawood and another—K D Shroff.
174-93—Roughton and B—Bayabai and other vs Essa bin Dawood and another—K D Shroff.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Aldham, C J
Allen, C H
Beere, A C
Baker, F
Cristopher, Col LH
Carrol, W F
Cole, Gnr 94185
Cohen, Anna
Crestern, Miss A J
Churchward, A P
Dinger
Davison, Y L
Dwarkanath Jhose
Doughty, A, Miss
Fabian, G
Goldie, A L
Hill, H W
Harding, D Lyn
Harrison, Revd P R
Heller, Max
Holdsworth, Mrs E J
Harrison, J E
Johnson, Ch
King, J O
Leslie, N
Lightle, Mrs
Montanlard, L P
Moorhouse, R
Merk, F
Moore, Mrs C
Nand Sing
Pinchasik, S
Prato Sig Dot Leone
Pathirirum, H O
Perrett, T W
Rogers, A S
Roswiskey, Mrs S
Reichenberger, Madam
Storr, S
Summers, T
Spena, R
Seegberg, T H O
Sharpe, T S
Smith, Geo
Saunders, R
Stopher, J
Thomas, Mrs S
Thorunton, C B
Vaingartin, A
Von Moos, C
Vamid, B
Wright, Miss L C
Williams, E H
Williams, Cap
Wilcox, H W
White, Mr
Williams, G W
Xavier, Mrs

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	59 78	47 31	48 10	42 80
Thursday, July 26th	6 3	.....	0 04	0 02
Total	59 81	47 31	48 14	42 82
Total fall to July 26th, 1893	50 39	44 27	43 33	41 73
Total fall to July 26th, 1892	36 32	29 31	30 44	30 78

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSSDAY, THE 26TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·571	Calm	1	94·0	83·0	71	0·05	10·59	−0·75
Agra	29·551	N W	5	95·5	81·2	68	...	7·57	−1·42
Cawnpore	29·579	E N E	3	91·3	81·1	76	...	12·07	
Allahabad	29·504	E N E	7	90·6	76·8	85	1·23	26·01	+9·79
Jhansi	29·598	Calm	4	88·1	76·7	91	0·45	21·24	+6·54
Jacobabad	29·449	S	4	106·4	83·5	68	...	0·15	−0·97
Karachi	29·530	W	12	80·5	72·8	91	6·44	18·62	+15·37
Jeypore	29·612	S W	5	89·6	74·0	84	...	12·06	+1·85
Ajmere	29·612	S W	8	82·9	73·6	86	...	13·87	+5·33
Deesa	29·608	S W	16	81·1	73·0	95	0·36	15·46	+4·30
Ahmedabad	29·642	W S W	6	83·7	76·6	87	0·09	38·39	
Bhuj	29·587	S W	25	82·4	72·4	91	0·06	25·82	+17·88
Rajkot	29·636	W	16	81·4	74·7	89	0·26	43·71	+27·48
Veraval	29·680	W S W	18	80·5	77·8	91	0·05	24·29	
Neemuch	29·644	S W	15	82·7	71·7	82	...	14·72	+2·07
Indore	29·692	W	7	80·0	70·6	95	0·27	15·37	+1·04
Saugor	29·607	W	8	77·8	68·5	98	0·46	38·58	+18·69
Jubbulpore	29·564	W S W	8	78·9	71·1	100	3·15	31·3.	+4·99
Hoshangabad	29·652	S S W	5	80·3	72·2	98	0·65	27·59	+4·40
Khandwa	...								
Raipur	29·565	W S W	17	74·2	70·1	92	3·54	29·88	+6·90
Nagpur	29·637	W N W	7	79·4	73·1	89	0·56	21·48	−0·24
Amraoti	29·682	W N W	10	80·6	71·3	88	0·35	24·84	+8·50
Akola	29·689	W	8	82·5	72·7	95	0·34	19·27	+4·34
Surat	29·678	S W	8	80·3	78·1	89	0·06	35·61	+9·76
Malegaon	29·707	W	15	86·9	72·1	84	...	8·80	−0·32
Bombay	29·756	W S W	15	85·0	78·5	86	0·02	42·53	−1·53
Poona	29·767	W	15	80·6	70·4	77	0·07	14·84	+4·21
Aurangabad	29·759	W S W	7	87·4	71·1	85	0·09	7·78	
Sholapur	29·778	W S W	15	87·7	70·0	67	...	3·50	−5·23
Ratnagiri	29·799	W N W	8	84·4	77·4	87	0·09	67·92	+4·97
Belgaum	29·804	W N W	30	75·8	66·3	90	0·04	31·40	+9·39
Goa	29·794	W N W	10	84·1	77·4	91	0·06	55·01	
Karwar	29·832	Calm	4	84·2	73·5	88	0·31	51·95	−19·76
Mangalore	29·860	Calm	2	86·8	72·9	95	0·78	58·35	−7·87
Calicut	29·868	Calm	4	83·2	74·1	92	0·63	63·07	+4·45
Cochin	29·899	N N E	M	85·2	73·2	91	1·05	40·82	−6·63
Bangalore	29·852	W S W	11	82·8	65·8	79	...	6·28	−0·82
Secunderabad	29·743	W S W	11	85·6	71·4	71	...	4·72	−6·14
Masulipatam	29·712	W N W	9	93·6	78·1	68	0·10	6·91	−3·57
Bellary	29·792	W	13	92·9	73·4	59	...	1·90	−1·66
Cuddapah	29·783	W S W	...	96·1	76·9	63	...	9·27	+2·09
Madras	29·757	W	8	99·0	80·5	50	...	2·77	−2·63
Coimbatore	29·863	W	7	90·4	71·8	79	...	1·44	−1·12
Trichinopoly	29·821	W S W	11	99·6	78·3	65	...	3·51	+0·61
Negapatam	29·796	W	10	100·1	78·8	60	...	0·43	−3·09
Colombo	29·893	W S W	8	84·0	78·0	75	...	13·26	+1·14
Aden	29·694	E	11	93·3	79·8	84	...	0·07	+0·06

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H.=0·10 (59·94) ; G. T. H.=0·00 (47·44) ; St. G. H.=0·04 (48·14) ; C. P.=0·02 (42·53).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly at Delhi and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. The distribution continues to be irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are cyclonic in the Central and North-West Provinces, north-easterly at Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Deesa, Veraval, Neemuch, Raipur, Sholapur, Belgaum and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Raipur, 22 at Neemuch and 18 at Allahabad. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the normal at Agra and Negapatam, while the minimum temperature variations continue to be withim 5° of the normal mean elsewhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased largely at Jahansi, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Akola, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Raipur (3·54") and Jubbulpore (3·15"), over an inch at Allahabad (1·23") and Cochin (1·05"), and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Jhansi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Veraval, Indore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Masulipatam, Bhuj, Karachi and Jhansi. The isobars as well as isabnormals indicate the existence of a depression to the eastwards of Jubbulpore or Raipur, and strong squally winds with heavy rain are blowing at and in the neighbourhood of the storm. The disturbance shows a marked tendency to move westwards towards Jubulpore or Raipur, and heavy rain is falling in the Central Provinces and at Allahabad. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is increasing and rain is to be expected. On the West Coast between Bombay and Karwar light to moderate showers are probable. In Gujarat, Lower Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar the weather is still slightly unsettled and rain is likely.

The s.s. Dwarka, which arrived from Karachi, reports having experienced from latitude 21° 42' N., longitude 69° 13' E., at noon on the 19th to midnight light south-westerly winds, heavy south-west swell, and from 11 p.m. continuous lightning with thunder and very heavy rain with dirty and threatening appearance ; at 1 a.m. on the 20th heavy rain with thunder and lightning and increasing wind ; from about 2 a.m. to arrival at about 1 p.m. on the 20th moderate to strong gale from west, thick rainy weather and high breaking seas.—The s.s. Eden Hall, which arrived from Aden, reports having experienced from latitude 18' N., longitude 67° 48' E., at noon on the 19th to latitude 18° 50' N., longitude 71° 45' E., at noon on the 20th a moderate to fresh monsoon gale, incessant heavy rain and heavy following sea.—The s.s. Horatio on her way from Aden to Karachi reports having experienced (when within 58 miles from Karachi) cyclonic weather on the 10th and 11th, wind blowing from south-west and west-south-west of force 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 (Beaufort's scale), high sea and very heavy rain. On the 14th July, when at Karachi, she experienced heavy cyclone from noon to midnight. She again on her way from Karachi to Bombay encountered cyclonic weather (wind blowing with a fresh to strong gale) from 8 p.m. on the 22nd to 2 a.m. on the 24th with high seas and heavy rain.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 26.

To-day's observations show that Chaibassa has received one inch of rain. There has been unusually little rain in Bengal, apparently due to deflection of winds from the Bay into Burma, where the rainfall is again increasing, and winds and weather conditions are slightly abnormal. A local depression exits in and near the hills, south-east of the Punjab, and has given moderate to heavy rain. Simla registered this morning five inches of rain ; Bareilly, four ; Mussoorie, Dehra Dun, and Roorkee each three. The storm entering Baghelkand has now chiefly maintained, and to-day the strom has advanced in a west-north-west direction, at about the rate of twelve miles per hour, during the past twenty-four hours ; and centre was passing from Chota Nagpur into Baghelkhand this morning. The storm is much shallower than it was yesterday, but is still well defined with a strong cyclonic circulation. Rain has fallen chiefly in the west and south quadrants. Seoni, Jubbulpore, Raipur, and Sambalpur each report three inches ; Allahabad and Sutna two. The Bombay current will probably continue to move in a west-north-west direction.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 25th July.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·694
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind *	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	390
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	25·66
" " year	42·82
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 26th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Indralema, 2,019 tons, Captain G W Harwood, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T. J. Grier, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. John Wright, Miss. C. M. Chater, Mr. Hamad Khadair, Rev. H. Jurgeus, and 25 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	C Macdonald	1617	R Sterling	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
B	Horatio	2077	Froth	Hull		F Muir & Co
C	Hoseinee	993	T Hughes	Zanzibar	27-7	B & P S N Co
D	Naderi	1168	Macalister	Jedda	28-7	B & P S N Co
E	C Fraser	1330	Hill	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
F	Thibet	2622	Peters	Zanzibar	28-7	H C Joosub
H	Abdool Cadir	1380	Joome	Jedda	28-7	F M M S Nemoji
K	Satrunjee	547	A Fakira	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
L	Mahanadi	517	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Vortigern	1892	Houston	Antwerp	27-7	K Nixon & Co
N & O	Aden	2517	Hill	China	27-7	P & O S N Co
O	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed		Haji Cassum
P	Tanjore	1482	Garrett	Karachi		H C Joosub

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Caspian	2348	Beard	Amsterdam		W & A G & Co
4	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	10-8	P & O Co
6	Oriental	2711	Leyman	London	27-7	P & O Co
7	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	1-8	P & O Co
8	Poseidon	2433	Fellner	Trieste	1-8	A L S N Co
9	Southern Cross	3311	Child	Antwerp	28-7	K Nixon & Co
12	Eden Hall	2073	Jones	Liverpool	5-8	E Bates & Co

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Simla (s)	Grier	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Umballa, Stebbing, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Indralema, Harwood, for Karachi.

The steamer Rohi'la, entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
21	Maharaja s	Morgan	Rangoon, July 12.
	Dalmatia s	Thomson	Liverpool, June 16.
	Altair sp	Spille	Hamburg, April 14.
	Sheila sp	Rosseter	Liverpool, April 23.
22	City of Bombay s	Marr	Liverpool, June 21.
	Goa s	Whitehead	Rangoon, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

July 21.—Steamers Hispania and Fazilka.
July 22.—Steamer Ethiopia.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—5 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co.
Arabai s—25 cases whisky, Lyon and Co.
Persia s—1 butt whisky, Phillip and Co.
Vortigern s—31 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macdonald s—210 boxes bar soap, H H Ahmed.
Clan Fraser s—15 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—4 cases confectionery, S A Razack.
Shannon s—9 cases blacking, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.
Java s—33 cases portwine, Eduljee Bezonjee.
O'Campo s—10 cases medicine, B Smith and Co ; 9 cases medicine, N Varmali and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Gutenfels s—330 cases candles, N Heptoolabhoy ; 10 cases perfumed spirit, A Nacoda and Co ; 102 cases glassware, K Somjee.
Banda s—28 bales straw boards, Hussonally Abdulally ; 50 cases champagne, Phipson and Co ; 16 cases playing cards, Lyon and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—16 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Werneth Hall s—3 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Banda s—150 cases beer, Phillips and Co ; 2 hogsheads whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Australia s—15 cases medicine, N Varmali and Co ; 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Gutenfels s—17 cases medicine, N Varmali and Co.
Ehrenfels s—5 drums rectified spirit, V Nuthoo and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—4 cases wine, H Robitsek and Co ; 15 bales writing papers, Volkart Brothers ; 3 cases pianofortes, Marcks and Co.
Poseidon s—28 bales printing papers, Hassonally Abdoolally ; 187 bales printing papers, S A S Dawood ; 17 bales brown paper, Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—62 cwts wheat bran, M Ebram ; 400 cwts linseed, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co ; 350 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsidas ; 61 bales wool, K Shuriff and Co ; 96 bales cotton-fly, Pragjee Heerjee and Co ; 100 cwts barsi seed, Bauer and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—1 bale horse hairs, D Balcrishna and Co ; 1 box gold bars (Rs 82,500), The Mercantile Bank of India ; 6 boxes gold bars (Rs 548,000), The National Bank of India ; 9 bales skins, Beier and Katz ; 20 bales skins, and 8 bales hides, The South Indian Export Co ; 6 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 3 cases condiments, Grieves Wynn and Co ; 1 box gold bars (Rs 94,000), The Agra Bank Ld ; 5 cases fishmaws, Moosa Jaffer ; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs 238,000), The Imperial Bank of Persia ; 3 boxes gold bars (Rs 232,800), and sovereigns (Rs 9,200), B Cursetjee.

FOR HULL.

Horatio s—3,376 cwts wheat and 27,001 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 220 cwts myrabollams, B Jetha ; 3,625 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp ; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co ; 3,015 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Fraser s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Southern Cross s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat flour, Veljee Ramjee ; 1,610 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall s—4,263 cwts groundnuts and 935 cwts mowraseed, John Fachiri ; 3,575 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Poseidon s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Aden s—158 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 60 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 15 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 12 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Aden s—96 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 115 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 67 bales twist, and 42 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co.

SIR AUSTEN LAYARD had a good story to tel about his association with Morelli. Morelli was at one time president of a Commission for registering all works of art in public institutions in Italy, with a view to prevent their removal from the country. In virtue of this office he had power to visit even convents of women from which men were strictly excluded ; and on one of these visits of inspection his friend Layard accompanied him. "He had heard," says Layard, "that there existed in a convent a signed picture by a somewhat rare master—Marco Marziale—which he was desirous of examining. We knocked at the door, and a nun came to a small lattice to inquire our business. When told of it, she declared that it was quite impossible for us to be admitted. Morelli having informed her of his authority to enter, she went to consult the superior, who shortly afterwards appeared, and, yielding with a good grace to the requirements of the law, directed the door to be unlocked. We entered a long corridor into which opened the cells occupied by the nuns. On its walls were hung very indifferent pictures, representing subjects of classical mythology little fit for the eyes of chaste recluses. Morelli inquired of the superior, in his arch manner, whether they represented the branch of art which was principally studied by the inmates of the monastery, adding that it was not such pictures that he expected to find in it, but pious representations of the Madonna and Saints. The old lady replied that these pictures had been there from time immemorial. 'There can be no possible objection to your disposing of them,' observed Morelli gravely, 'and, perhaps, the sooner you get rid of them the better.' She then led us into a parlour in which we found the picture of which we were in search. By this time, Morelli had so captivated our guide by the charm of his manner and conversation, that she insisted upon entertaining us with sweetmeats and liqueurs."

THE book of the bazaar which the Queen is to open in the last week of August for the new parish church of Crathie, near Balmoral, will be a unique publication of its kind. The title is to be "Under Lochnagar"—not by any means inappropriate, as the great mountain frowns down on the valley where the new church stands ; and among the artists who have specially contributed sketches are Sir F. Leighton, Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., Sir J. D. Linton, Sir Noel Paton, Sir E. Burne Jones, the Marchioness of Granby, Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, Mr. Phil May, and Mr. Harry Furniss. Among the writers are also a number of distinguished names—the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Huntly, the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Lewis Morris, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Andrew Lang, Professor Blackie, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and Mr. William Black. Local authors likewise figure largely, and the work is to be edited by Mr. R. A. Profeit. It only wanted a contribution from her Majesty's pen to make it complete, and the editor has missed a chance in not securing one.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 26.

Vidal, Capt, Bo. 28th Pioneers, on duty, from Deesa.
Cooke, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd K O Y L I, on leave, from Poona.
Haworth, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd K O Y L I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—JULY 23.

French, Col, Bo, Col on the Staff, on leave, to Poona.

JULY 25.

Gordon, Capt, Bo, D R O, on leave, to Ahmednagar.

JULY 26.

Cooke, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd K O Y L I, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th July, 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for recruits at the Riding School every morning until further notice, Tuesdays excepted. All other members are invited to attend.
2. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next. A match between Troops will be arranged.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th July, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-day!:—
Fort Head Quarters.
5-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
5-45 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. W. BARROW, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 26.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Tuesday the 14th day of August, at 3 p.m.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Lieut-Col W A Wetherall, I S C ; Major H Hay, I S C ; and Sub-Condr I J McDonald, Public Works Dept.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India :—Lieut W W Chitty, S C, Adjt, 19th Bo Infy, for five months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Capt H Welman S C, Wing Comdr, 13th Bo Infy, for one year.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev A York Browne, MA, on return from leave, to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W D Sheppard, I C S, to act as Assist Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr L Prendergast Walsh, CIE, on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Mr H F Hatch, Assist Supt of Surveys, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Vishveshvar Venkatesh Kalyanpurkar assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Junnar in the Poona District on the 4th inst.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Messrs Vasudevrao Anant Deshpande and Trimbakrao Anandrao Mantri, Special Magistrates of the third class in the district of Satara, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, with additional powers spectified.

Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi and Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge, Small Cause Court Ahmedabad.

Messrs T Walker, I C S, and A Shewan, I C S, repectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S Slater, BA, Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law ,Government Law School, Bombay, has been granted leave from 18th July to 1st October 1894.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L J Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Government Professor of Law in the Government Law School, Bombay, during the absence of Mr J S Slater, BA, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R J C Lord, ICS, to be Assist Collr in the Kaira District.

Mr C W M Hudson, ICS, Assist Collr, Thana, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr J L Rieu, I C S, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 9th inst.

Mr BA Brendon, I C S, passed an examinatien in Sindhi, according to the Lower Standard, on the 5th inst.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Lieut-Col S B Haliday to act as Civil Surgn, Aden, in addition to his Militaty duties, vice Surgn-Major Anderson, F R C S (Edin), or pending further orders.

Assist Surgn Shapurji Dosabhai Bharucha, L M & S, has been appointed Second Assist Chemical Analyser to Government.

Assist Surgn Erachji Sheriarji Bharucha, L M & S, has been appointed to act as Assist to the Medical Officer Kathiawar Political Agency, and in charge West Hospital, Rajkot.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Brijbhukhanbas Maneklal Shroff a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Surat District.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Malhar Narsinh Deshpande a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Belgaum District.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ravji Lakshman Gogte has been appointed Clerk of the District Judge's Court, Khandesh, vice Mr Ramchandra Narsinh Ransing, transferred.

Mr Vithal Bhikaji Bhide is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Pimplgaon Basvant in the Nasik District vice Mr Vithal Raghunath, deceased.

MR. CUNINGHAME-GRAHAM seems still to be haunted by some of the familiar figures in the Chamber from which an ungrateful electorate has now excluded him. "He had," he said, in a speech, the other day, "sat behind Mr. Jesse Collings, a somewhat prosaic gentleman, who reminded me of a composite photograph in which the distinguishing features were nullity, pomposity, and verbosity" until that gentleman had stamped himself on his brain, and sometimes even yet in the watches of the night a white figure rose before him in a white sheet, and he was afraid he would have to listen to Mr. Collings again. We dare say, the fear of Mr. Jesse Collings as to the bare possibility of having again to listen to Mr. Cuninghame-Graham at Westminster is no less marked.

THE following from Sheffield suggests quite a new development for journalists seeking Parliamentary honours :—Mr. Frank Smith addressed numerous open-air meetings, and defended himself against the charge that he was not a member of the Institute of Journalists on the ground that the Institute was not a trade union, and was not likely to advance the salaries of working journalists. This strikes us as rather a limited view of the functions of a trade union. Let us hasten to say, however, that the Institute is not (as might be imagined from the above) instituting any campaign against the journalistic candidate who is not a member or fellow. Mr. Frank Smith has brought the question on his own head by standing as a "Labour candidate." We have no doubt in the world that he could prove himself a stout defender of the living-wage and the eight-hour day in his own profession as in all other paths of life.

FEW people, writes the Allahabad paper, have an idea of the nature of the multifarious duties performed by the Indian post office. Besides collecting and delivering letters, parcels, and other articles, besides acting, to a certain extent, as a banker to the general public, it sells quinine and salt, pays military pensions, and collects land and other Government revenue. But to the fertile brain of one of the ablest officers in the department is due the latest development in the work of the post office. The Punjab post office has come forward as an elementary teacher. It not only collects letters, and delivers them, but teaches boys in elementary schools how to write them, and address the covers. Covers addressed in English occasionally go astray. *En passant*, we may remark, that it is not always the fault of the post office. But, if English letters go astray occasionally, vernacular letters are much more liable to go wrong, as they are badly addressed. Sorters, who have to work against time, naturally prefer to send them anywhere, rather than wade through the illegible hieroglyphics on the covers. The Postmaster-General of the Punjab is of opinion that the work for which the post office is paid should be well done. He has issued instructions in the vernacular showing how letters should be addressed, and with the co-operation of the educational authorities in the Punjab, has succeeded in arranging that lessons in conformity with his instructions be given in elementary schools. If this important measure can be carried out in the Punjab, why should it not be extended to other parts of India ? Mr. Kisch, the acting head of the Indian port office, whose name is associated with a series of wide-reaching postal reforms, has just issued a circular, requesting the chief postal authorities of India to take in their Provinces such steps as may be practicable and suitable in the same direction as the measure adopted in the Punjab.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY, 26TH JULY, 1894.

THE progress of the S. W. Monsoon has been marked, in Western India, by cyclonic storms, leading to disastrous floods and destruction of property—possibly to loss of life also—and cutting off communication with some districts; but, at the Presidency, after more than a fortnight of incessant rain, a break in the weather has occurred. Arrivals of Produce, under the above circumstances, are necessarily upon a very small scale; but demand for our principal Export staples has been very limited, Cotton having been quite neglected, and Wheat very much so, while the late active enquiry for seeds has quite subsided. Supported by the enhanced prices obtained for Indian Council drawings this week, and with a strengthening influence from Calcutta, rates of Exchange have advanced in a steady or firm market, and close 5-32d. higher for Bank, and ⅛d. for Private Paper than they ruled a week ago. Money is in moderate demand. Government Securities have declined ⅜ per cent. in Fours. Freights close nominally steady, 3d. to 6d. per ton above last week's rates being asked by holders of tonnage; but cargo, especially for prompt shipment, is very scarce. Business in Imports has suffered from the interruption of railway communication caused by the floods; but no quotable change in prices has taken place in staple Manchester goods.

MONEY continued in fair demand during the week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, in which the principal noteworthy item was an increase of 25¼ lakhs in Loans, and though this was partly counterbalanced by a considerable addition to Private Deposits, and a slight falling off in Bills Discounted, the Cash Balance, instead of the increase of 11¼ lakhs, at 183 1-8 lakhs, disclosed by the Return, would have shown a material diminution but for an increase in Public Deposits. This aggregated 19¼ lakhs at the Bank's head office and branches, in addition to which the Cash Balance was helped by the realization of Government Securities to the extent of some 3¼ lakhs. Money has meantime been in moderate demand, and no change has been made this week in the rates of the Bank of Bombay, the minimum thus remaining at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail-day with a steady feeling at 1s. 0 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 0 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate we heard of no transactions; and for Bank remittance also there was no enquiry at the rates quoted above; but a moderate amount was taken at 1s. 0 27-32d. for Telegraphic, for ready and forward Transfer. Calcutta rates came firmer, and Gold was also reported to be offering again; and the market closed steady to firm. On Saturday there was again a steady feeling at 1s. 0 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward, and at 1s. 0 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, without, however, much business transpiring either way; but Gold, and re-sales of Bank Paper were reported to be offering again. The market opened steady again on Monday at 1s. 0 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 7/8d. for Demand, and at 1s. 0 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank remittance the enquiry was again very limited, though a moderate amount was placed at 1s. 0 7/8d. in the early part of the day, for Demand; also a few three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 0 31-32d.; but rates came firmer from Calcutta during the day, and this market also closed firm. On Tuesday rates opened steady at 1s. 0 29-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and remained practically unchanged throughout the day, with no enquiry thereat; but a moderate amount of each medium was reported during the day at 1s. 0 15-16d. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 1d., at which a little was done, the rate thereafter being raised 1-32d. to 1s. 1 1-32d., at which a little changed hands; but the business passing either way was very limited. Yesterday the market opened firm in presence of the enhanced rates obtained for extra Council Drawings on the previous day, at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 15-16 to 31-32d. for Demand, at which latter rate we heard of a moderate amount being placed; and for three months' sight Credits 1s. 1 1-32d. was named early in the day; but nothing transpired at the rate, as quotations coming firmer from Calcutta, rates here also became firmer, and 1s. 1 1-16d. was asked and paid for three months' sight Bills, for near delivery, this market closing steady. The Indian Council sold yesterday 29¾ lakhs of Bills in the three Presidencies at 1s. 1d., and 10½ lakhs Wire Transfers at 1s. 1 1-32d., on Calcutta and Madras, besides ¼ lakh of extra Bills on Bombay at 1s. 1 1-16d.; and this market opened steady this evening at 1s. 0 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, a moderate amount of the former, and a considerable amount of the latter being placed at these quotations, for ready and forward. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 1 3-32d.; but nothing offering at this, 1-32d. lower was named, and a few Bills came out; but Mercantile Paper, as usual at this time of the year, is not plentiful. From Calcutta we hear that rates there are about 1-32d. higher than those ruling here which are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 0 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 0 15-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 1d.	„
Do. 4	„	1s. 1 1-32d.	„
Do. 6	„	1s. 1 1-16d.	„
Credits 3	„	1s. 1 1-16d.	„
Do. 6	„	1s. 1 1-8d.	„
Documents 3	„	1s. 1 3-32d.	„
Do. 6	„	1s. 1 5-32d.	„
Francs 3	„	1·37¼	„
Do. 6	„	1·38¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was first quoted on last Friday morning at 103 13-16 for Fours, for Money and Account; but the rate soon declined 1-8 per cent. to 103 11-16, in both positions, at which it remained steady to the close; with 103¼ quoted for 3½ per Cents, and for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3. On Saturday, Fours opened at 103 11-16, both for cash and the coming settlement, and, after declining 1-16 to 1-8 per cent. closed at 103 9-16 in the two positions; 103¼ having been the closing price for 3½ per Cents, and the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3. The market was weak on Monday, and rates for Fours declined to 103¼ for cash and the coming settlement, and 103 for the August account, these having been the closing quotations, 102 5/8 was quoted for 3½ per Cents, and 102⅞ for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3; but, at closing, 103 was named. Four per Cents opened on Tuesday at 103 5-16 for Money and Account, and at 103 3-16 for the August settlement, at which rates the market was steady all day, closing on the same level; with 3½ per Cents quoted at 103; and the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3 at 102⅞. Yesterday the market opened at 103 5-16 for Fours for cash and the near settlement, and 103 3-16 for the August account, and the market was steady at about these prices, with buyers in all positions, closing quotations having been 103 3/8 and 103 1/8 for Money and Account, and the August settlement, respectively. 103 was quoted for 3½ per Cents; and 102⅞, buyers, for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3. The market has been weak to-day at 103 3-16 for Fours for Money and the near settlement, and 103 1-16 for the August account; but rates hardened towards the close, and 1-8 per cent. higher was quoted; 102⅞ having been the final rate for 3½ per Cents, and 102 5/8 for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 128; and Port Trust Bonds at 107.

SHARES have been a quiet market this week, and, as far as Cotton Mill shares are concerned, the changes which have taken place have been more in buyers' than in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we note a decline of Rs. 25 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 22½ in Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 20 in Presidency, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 10 each in Hindustan, James Greaves, New Great Eastern, and Soonderdas; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Connaught, David, Empress, and Framji Petit. On the other hand, Ripon have advanced Rs. 60; Queen, Rs. 45; Sholapore, and City of Bombay, Rs. 25; and Mazagon, Re. 1½. In Press Scrip, Mofussil have advanced Rs. 5; and New Indian, Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous, Bombay-Burma Trading, second issue, have declined Rs. 5; Bombay Flour Rs. 5; and Port Canning Rs. 5; while Kemp and Co. and Oriental Life have advanced Rs. 5; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1½ higher; Bank of Bengal are Rs. 75 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the heavy rains in the earlier part of the week, and the interruptions of railway communication through the floods, business in staple *Grey Goods* has been upon a very limited scale; and though latterly the rains has abated, and traffic has re-commenced in the flooded districts, business has not improved. Dealers are willing sellers; but up-country buyers are only taking small ready lots, and, on the whole, business is much restricted. Prices generally are unchanged. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed Goods* there has been no change in position or value; and the same may be said of *Locally-made goods.* The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been about 2,300 packages; and of *Local* some 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been quiet in tone, with only a small business passing; but prices are quite unchanged. The business in *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the week ending on Tuesday morning amounted to about 7,000 bales, with Exchange on Bombay at Rs. 196. China buyers here were operating very eagerly up to Tuesday evening, and a large business was thus done at an advance of 1-16 to 1-8 anna per lb. On Wednesday, however, there were rumours afloat that war was about to break out between China and Japan, which has completely driven China buyers out of the market. The week's Sales aggregate about 6,000 bales; and the market closed firm at the following official quotations:—

Twist ...	... No. 6s	Mule	As. 4 5/8	to	4¾	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„	„ 4¾	„	5	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„	„ 5	„	5¼	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„	„ 5 1/8	„	5 3/8	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„	„ 5 7/8	„	6 1/8	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„	„ 6 1-16	„	6 3/8	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„	„ 6¼			„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„	„ 7¼	„	7¼	„
„ ...	... „ 40s	„	„ 8¾			„

METALS.—An advance of 8 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper* during the week, a moderate business having been reported in a firm market. *Yellow Metal* has also been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. *Iron* is quiet and unchanged in value, and in moderate request.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Exporters were in this market on only one day during the week under notice, when they took a few hundred bales of Bengals and Oomra descriptions; and on the two last days of last week, the Mills also bought nothing, though since then they have operated upon a small scale, their purchases having aggregated some 5,000 bales, consisting of Oomras, Dhollera-Bhownugger, Dharwar, and Bengal. The tone of the market has been quiet throughout, prices having been without movement. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices all unchanged.

Hardly any rain fell in the Bengal Cotton circle between last Thursday and Monday morning; and in the Agra and Cawnpore districts, the plants required more; but in several districts of the Oomra circle Monday's telegram reported a fall—as much as 10½ inches at Khangaum, and 8½ at Julgaum—the plants throughout the circle being stated to be flourishing. At Broach further rain had damaged the resowing necessitated by the previous excessive fall; but the plants in the higher ground were flourishing, and the weather looked like clearing up. No reports came from the districts of the Dhollera circle (with some of which communication was interrupted by cyclonic weather; but, judging from what is known of the state of the weather in the Kathiawar Coast lately there seems likely to have been an excess of rain in that circle.

As was anticipated, this morning's telegrams from the districts reported excessive rain in the Dhollera circle, and a break was much needed there, and at Broach. More rain was needed in some districts of the Bengal circle; but in the Oomrawatti circle the Cotton plants were flourishing.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb.—C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	175—2 15-16d.
Do. F. G.	„	159—2 11-16d.
Do. Good	„	149—2½d.
Belatee, Fine	„	182—3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	174—2 15-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good.	„	178—2 31-32d.
Do. Good	„	170—2 29-32d.
Oomra F. Good	„	183—3 1-16d.
Do. Good	„	177—2 31-32d.
Broach, Good	„	210—3 1-2d.
Dhollera, Fine	„	203—3 3-8d.
Do. F. G.	„	188—3⅛d.
Do. Good	„	183—3 1-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good	„	192—3 7-32d.
Westerns „	„	187—3⅛d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	7,259	10,256	8,515
From 1st January to 25th July	1,484,472	1,470,443	1,578,362
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	6,063	4,176	6,247
From 1st January to 25th July	741,740	710,603	833,623
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	2,074	650	2,670
From 1st January to 25th July	126,162	126,730	131,318

WHEAT has been in but very limited demand by shippers throughout the week, and only a small business has been reported from day to day, the tone of the market having been quiet. The price of *Delhi* gave way slightly in the earlier part of the present week, making quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4	5	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 4	3	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 3	12	6	„
Red Delhi	„ 3	6	9	„
Hard and Yellow	„ 3	13	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3	12	0	„
Hard Red	„ 3	8	0	„

SEEDS.—The late active demand in this market has quite subsided, and the feeling has become quiet, with only a small export business passing. Prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* declined one anna per cwt. at the end of last week, and yesterday there was a further slight fall in the value of the former, this evening's closing rates being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-2-0 to	Rs. 8-4-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 6-9-0 to	„ 6-10-0	„
do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-5-0 to	„ 6-6-0	„
do. Red do.	„ 6-4-0 to	„ 6-6-0	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	34,568	52,278	90,838
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th July	2,571,368	5,257,900	7,888,496
Linseed for the week	16,898	16,734	22,880
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th July	4,987,461	3,713,497	3,314,463
Rapeseed for the week	43,410	24,228	15,016
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th July	3,011,776	3,822,798	1,223,059
Gingellyseed for the week	743	803	3,178
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th July	744,463	943,505	850,538

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	48,420	62,956	23,000
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th July	1,405,044	3,818,238	7,426,520
Linseed for the week	240,003	59,238	151,295
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th July	4,502,482	3,415,824	3,022,582
Rapeseed for the week	83,206	81,287	5,000
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th July	2,484,414	3,332,354	882,739
Gingellyseed for the week	3,621	4,000	800
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th July	889,559	1,082,586	933,609

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 21st July, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total	1,60,023	2,37,974	5,514	4,03,511
Corresponding Week last year. Open 1,490 Miles	—	—	—	4,99,799

Decrease .... Rs. 96,288

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CONNORS—July 10, at Calcutta, Mrs Ellen Connors, wife of Mr J Connors, Assistant Engineer, B N Railway.

HEGARTY—July 6, at Sitapur, of diphtheria, John P Hegarty (Sonny), eldest son of Schoolmistress Evans, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 10 years and 9 months.

PHILLIPS—July 19, at Lucknow, Agnes, widow of the late Mr J W Phillips, of Lucknow, aged 65 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1894.

THE Government of India have an insatiable appetite for statistics on agricultural matters, and in view of the importance of a knowledge of the actual agrarian condition of the Empire on the part of those responsible for its administration, such a predelection would not be open to objection if the statistics, obtained as they are at great expense, could be duly digested and assimilated. A systematic and continuous investigation of facts is, however, impossible in the absence of a Statistical Bureau, on the lines suggested to the Secretary of State two years ago. Like so many other proposals, this plan is "still under consideration" at the India Office. Meanwhile, the returns received lose much of their value because no machinery exists for presenting in a popular and useful form the immense quantity of agricultural and economic facts annually collected, for focussing and digesting these facts, and for studying their bearing on the administrative problems of the day. Hence it is that the Agricultural Department is unable to fulfil the programme with which it started on its mission. The returns instead of being explained and reviewed, by the Department are, perforce, either unutilized or published in an almost mechanical manner. The latter fate has befallen the report compiled by Mr. J. B. Fuller, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture in the Central Provinces, on the outturn of land under the principal crops grown in that part of India. The compilation, however, is not a mere mass of statistics, and Mr. Fuller's lucid review, although unaccompanied by a Departmental resolution, cannot fail to be of value to cultivators in the Central Provinces. It was in this part of the Empire that eight years ago experimental cuttings of crops were commenced. The result of the first quarternium of experiments was reviewed by Mr. Fuller four years ago, and he now deals with the work of the last four years, expressing a hope in doing so that the compilation will serve the purpose of the quinquennial revision of the outturn standards, prescribed by the Government of India last year. Mr. Fuller, in the first place, makes out a very good case for doing away with the existing system of calculating the outturns. The character of the crop is commonly stated in term of annas per rupee, and, under the orders of the Supreme Government, sixteen annas are to be taken as expressing an average crop, but, as the Commissioner of Settlments has before pointed out, the Native district officials seem unable to understand that sixteen annas represent a "full," as distinct from an "average," crop. In spite of frequent instructions on this point, the harvest reports received from the district offices are generally out of accord with the standard of sixteen annas as expressing an average. The district estimates if referred to sixteen annas as an average, show that in no district has the crop come up to the average more than once in seven years, and that in many districts an average has never been gathered. So convinced is Mr. Fuller of the imperfection of this system of calculation, that in the figures given in the report he attaches no anna equivalent to the standard outturns, but simply describes them as averages. It is to be hoped that as the basis of calculation adopted by the Government of India is found to be so unworkable, it will be superseded by some method of calculation less likely to be misunderstood.

Wheat, rice, juari, gram, linseed, til, sugar-cane, cotton and kodon are the nine crops for which standards are framed, and between them they occupy eighty-two per cent. of the total cropped area. The greater portion of the balance is under pulses of various kinds. The cropped area includes, however, 1,548,938 acres, reckoned twice over, as bearing two crops within the year. This is for the most part rice land, bearing an after-crop of linseed or pulse, and if this area be reckoned only once, and 300,000 acres of linseed be excluded as after-crop following rice, the nine crops account for 88 per cent. of the area on which crops were grown. The wheat area is twenty-three per cent. of the total, and exceeds that of the United Kingdom by one and a-half million acres. Wheat land is seldom manured, and experiments have shown that in the absence of irrigation manure is of little or no use. Only about 16,000 acres are irrigated, and it is found that irrigation, while adding very greatly indeed to the outturn in years when the cold weather rainfall fails, does not increase the crop in favourable seasons. This fact explains the indifference of the cultivators to irrigation—a ryot does not care to lay out money when there is a good chance of its proving useless. A method much more in vogue is that of enclosing fields by banks so as to retain the drainage water, and completely flood the surface in rainy weather. This process, although largely practised, is confined within certain areas, where the circumstances are specially favourable, and the Commissioner considers that it cannot with advantage be extended except within narrow limits. The advantages of embankment are that nothing is lost either of natural fertility, or of manure by surface drainage; the growth of weeds is checked; and the storage of water renders the land independent of the rainfall in October and November, so necessary for the successful sowing of unembanked wheat. The practice of sowing wheat mixed with gram is a very common one, especially in the northern districts, and as a result the produce of wheat is on the average lowered by fifteen per cent. The gross average produce of the Provinces is 30,870,500 maunds, giving an average outturn of 606 pounds per acre—a quantity, which after satisfying export, liberally provides for the consumption of the people.

Rice is more largely grown than any other crop in the Central Provinces, in the average exceeding that of the wheat crop by about two per cent., but its cultivation is much more localised, being of importance in only ten of the eighteen districts. Owing to the development of the trade of Chhattisgarh, the export of rice, which was formerly of no great importance, is now becoming a very substantial item in the traffic of the Provinces, the exports for the five years ending 1889 averaging 943,200 maunds per annum. It has since advanced by leaps and bounds, and during 1892 totalled 3,303,346 maunds. About a third of the quantity exported is consigned to Bombay, the remainder being shared between the North-Western Provinces, the Berars, and places in the Bombay Presidency in nearly equal proportions. Population is very much denser in the rice-growing districts than elsewhere, and it is believed that the present standards underrate the produce in placing it at 1,105lbs. per acre. The area under juari is exactly one-third of that under wheat. Gram is the principal cold weather pulse, and its growth alone (that is, unmixed with wheat) covers an area of some 700,000 acres. It plays a very important part as a rotation crop with wheat, taking in this way the place of clover in English farming. A crop of greater importance in the agricultural economy of the Province than gram, inasmuch as it forms the principal food of the aboriginal races, which constitute over a fifth of the population, is kodon. This millet will thrive on the poorest soils, and is the characteristic crop of trap hill slopes—ground so stony, that it is a marvel there should be any vegetation upon it. Linseed occupies nearly nine per cent. of the cultivated area. The crop would be exceedingly profitable were it not exceedingly precarious. In a good year it gives a larger return than wheat, with a far smaller outlay on seed and cultivation. But the plants are very sensitive to damp, when in flower, and a few days' cloudy weather at this particular stage will bring a promising crop to a disappointing harvest. The oilseed til, which covers three per cent. out of the cropped area, provides one of the principal staples of export, bringing in between thirty and forty lakhs per year. It requires a light monsoon rainfall, in this respect resembling cotton. Sugar-cane does not take kindly to the soil of the Central Provinces, and in these days of railways its cultivation has declined, before the competition of sugar imported from the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. Mr. Fuller has carefully tabulated the results of his investigations, but the statistics apply for the most part to separate districts and it is only after somewhat elaborate calculation that the reader is enabled to strike the average, and to see the result of the figures as applied to the Provinces as a whole. The general conclusion arrived at is that the people are very well fed "and have not to take thought for each ounce of their daily rations." This conclusion agrees with common experience, and with the opinions of those who are well acquainted with the life and habits of the people.

THE proceedings of the Select Committee on the Uniforms Bill reveals the fact that the Navy is not so sensitive on the subject as the Army, and the Bill which the Military would have as stringent as possible, the seamen consider goes too far. The object of the Bill is to prohibit the wearing of the uniforms of the Army and Navy, or colourable imitations thereof, by unauthorised persons. Sir Redvers Buller, who was the first witness called in committee in support of the Bill, said that in his official capacity he had received many complaints on the subject. The wearing of her Majesty's uniforms by the civil population for the purposes of advertisement, and so on—as, for instance, by Sandwich men—had caused much complaint. At present, as he pointed out, there is nothing to prevent anyone from wearing any uniform he chose. Only the other day, he received an official complaint from an officer at Brighton that the Town Council had put their bandsmen into an exact copy of the Horse Artillery uniform. The feeling throughout the Army was that the uniform was, so to speak, their trade-mark, and that the exclusive right to it ought not to be infringed. The feeling was not against the wearing of scarlet by persons who were not soldiers, but against the wearing of uniforms which were exact or colourable imitation of real uniforms. Out here even greater outrages are perpetrated, for the lowest class of sanitary official is regularly to be found in the uniform of the garrison artillery and whatsoever infantry regiment happens to be stationed at Colaba. Indeed, wealthy natives in Bombay go very much further afield than the local garrison for military uniforms for their servants' use, and coachmen and grooms dressed in horse artillery, hussar and dragoon uniforms are to be seen every day of the week on the drive from the hill. No more ignominious use could the uniforms of her Majesty's troops be put to. Out here, of course, the objection raised at home that the practice has an injurious effect on recruiting does not apply. But that it is an eye-sore cannot be denied. General Buller admits that the injury done to military men is a grievance rather than a wrong, but to deal effectively with the abuse it would be necessary to prohibit "colourable imitations," otherwise the law could be evaded by the slightest deviation from the real uniform. It would be quite possible, he assured the Committee, to devise suitable uniforms for bandsmen without infringing the privileges of the Army. If the prohibition were made at all, it should have general application, and the exact imitation of her Majesty's uniform should not be permitted on the stage any more than in the streets. Asked by Colonel Brookfield, M.P., who presided, whether his objection would be the same when the uniforms were associated on the stage with heroic actions, Sir Redvers said he would object to the practice; but if the Committee were strongly of opinion that stage performances should be exempted from the prohibitions of the Act, he would suggest that imitations only of uniforms should be worn for theatrical representations. This is a point on which opinion differs, for while many military officers would suppress the wearing of uniform for stage-plays, those interested in the production of plays urge that it would be a hardship on them to deprive them of the privilege of dressing their dramatis personæ in military uniform. Mr. Sanger, the great circus proprietor, for instance, employs between three and four hundred army reserve men for some of his entertainments, and dresses them in uniform which on parade the men would be entitled to wear; and when such a military scene is announced on the play-bill, it draws greater crowds than anything else. But it is not easy to see why an imitation would not do in these cases. As a matter of fact, most military dresses on the stage are at best but imitations, for a stage Dragoon officer will insist on wearing Hussar hessians, and an Infantry brass scabbard bringing further contempt on himself as a rule by appearing in hair as long as that of a travelling musician. There was much justification in Sir Redvers' declaration that he would be unwilling to leave to the Examiner of Plays the duty of deciding upon the point as to what constituted uniform. Mr. Fleetwood Wilson, Director of the Army Clothing Department, told the Committee that this question of the unauthorised wearing of uniforms had come before him for the last twenty years as a distinct and considerable grievance to the Army. At home, worn-out clothing went to the contractor, who was, however, bound not to sell it until it had been so altered as to be unrecognisable as uniform. Abroad, the commanding officer was responsible, and he sold the old uniforms as best he could; but he also was bound to see that the old uniforms were altered beyond recognition. The greater part of the Army Clothing returned to the contractor as worn out is disposed of by him abroad. In India, however, the uniform of the soldier is his own, and there is nothing to prevent a discharged soldier from selling his uniform in England on his return from India. This practice Mr. Fleetwood thinks ought to be stopped by a regulation of the India Office, though an Act of Parliament only could deal with the greater grievance. Doubtless, the soldier will be just as well satisfied if he is granted compensation, and allowed to return his apparel to the stores. Captain H. D. Barry, Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence, said that the Admiralty was anxious that the wearing of Naval uniforms should be prohibited where it brought discredit on the Service; but beyond that they did not wish to go. They would leave the decision as to what was a discreditable use of the uniform to the magistrate before whom the charge was heard. The Bill went much further than the Admiralty desired to go, for there was not in the Navy the same sensitive feeling on the subject as in the Army. This difference of feeling may be accounted for to some extent by the fact that a Naval uniform is rarely, if ever, seen ashore excepting a Naval port, and in any other place is such a remarkable travesty that the Naval officer himself must smile. At the same time it is regrettable to find the Naval officers slow to assist comrades in arms in combatting a distinct and frequently painful grievance.

NEGOTIATIONS are, we hear, on foot for the placing of four lads from Bombay in Homes in Australia, and it is hoped that they will be sent out by the end of this year or early next. The parents are in reduced circumstances, and cannot provide for or even contribute towards the expenses of their passage and outfit. Subscriptions for this purpose are now being invited. The Australian Homes Society has just issued its first annual report, which shows that it has already begun to succeed in the work it has undertaken, namely, the provision of homes in Australia for European and Eurasian children. The idea of the Homes in Australia had its origin in the Eurasian and Poor White agitation of 1889-90, which also led to the appointment of the Pauperism Committee. The Society was formed, and decided to endeavour to deal with poor children as the well-known institutions in England do, Australia, however, being chosen instead of Canada on account of its proximity. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the reception and care of children in Australia, and now all the Committee wants is funds. A dozen or more children have already been sent to Australia, and there are applications for a dozen more.

THE annual report on the Bombay Joint Stock Companies, copious extracts from which we publish in another column, shows that during the past year thirty new companies were registered, of which two are banking, eight trading, and seventeen mills and presses. There are at present 256 companies carrying on business, as against 239 the previous year. Thirteen companies went into liquidation and eleven while under liquidation were finally dissolved during the year. The total nominal capital of the existing companies is shown at thirteen crores and sixty-three thousand rupees, and the paid-up capital, ten crores and seventy-nine thousand.

WE are informed that not a single life has been reported as lost in the recent floods at Surat, and no reports of any destruction of cattle have yet been sent in. The crops have suffered, but not to such an extent it seems as to render an appeal to the generosity of the Bombay public necessary or desirable.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran gave judgment, at the High Court, yesterday, in a suit brought by Jainabai, a Khoja lady, to obtain a decree for nullity of her marriage with the defendant, Abdulla R. Sayani, on the ground of his physical incapacity to consummate the marriage. His Lordship found that the plaintiff's marriage had not been consummated, and that she was entitled at present to a direction to live with the defendant for a year according to Mahomedan law. His Lordship passed no decree upon this part of the case at present; but adjourned it for one year in order that the parties might live together for that period.

DURING the absence, on leave, of Mr. L. Prendergast Walsh, C.I.E., Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., will act as Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, in addition to his own duties.

PRIVILEGE leave for three months has been granted to Mr. H. F. Hatch, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, Kathiawar.

MR. R. J. C. LORD, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector in the Kaira District.

MR. C. W. M. HUDSON, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Tanna, has been allowed three months' privilege leave.

IN addition to his military duties, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Haliday is to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, vice Surgeon-Major Anderson.

MR. F. H. S. MEREWEATHER, B.A. (Oxford), has been appointed Personal Assistant and Companion to Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending July 24, was 647, giving a death-rate of 39·48 per annum per thousand, as against 26·57 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·06 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 124 died from fevers; 7, small-pox; 15, measles; 89, phthisis; 37, cholera; 55, diseases of the nervous system; 115, affections of the respiratory organs; 5·5, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 23, still-born; 48, old age and debility; and 4, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 19; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 295; Hindu outcaste, 89; Mussalman, 157; Parsee, 25; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 6; European, 5; and other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 255, as against 265 the corresponding period of last year, and 293 the average over the past five years.

MR. COWEN's opera, "Signa," is a gem which is improved by cutting. It was written originally for the English Opera House in Shaftesbury Avenue, as a four-act opera. At Milan, it was produced in three acts. At Covent Garden, the other evening, it appeared in two acts. And nearly every critic had advised its further reduction to one.

THE "Idlers' Club" discourses this month of swearing. And though most of the discoursers are clergymen, the question seems to be not so much "Is it wicked to swear?" as "Is it necessary?" The headmaster of Denstone regards it as the sign of a "defective vocabulary." But then our vocabulary, even the vocabulary of the cleverest of us, is defective. There are emotions which require instant expression. We crack our shins against the furniture in the dark. There is no time to compose a philippic. Indeed, such effort would be wasted. It is easier and simpler to fire a "d". This is no mere profanity, thinks the *Pall Mall.* It is a potted phrase, a verbal "cliche," a sort of linguistic mould warranted to contain any given emotion. We cannot organise our mental commissariat well enough to have always fresh phrases at our call. So we keep a few potted, ready for instant use on any and every occasion. Their essential merit is that, meaning nothing they may mean anything. They simply indicate emotion. And that is the *rationale* of swearing.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROGRESS OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Bill for the Equalisation of London Rates was read a second time without a division.

THE COREAN CRISIS.

SHANGHAI, JULY 26.

News received here from Corea is conflicting, and the reported outbreak of hostilities is not officially confirmed.

The conflict which has taken place at Seoul is considered by the Chinese authorities to have been merely accidental.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

Latest official reports from Gohna state that percolation is still increasing to some extent.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

It is quite likely that no Legislative Council meeting will be held next Thursday as there is practically no business ready for introduction or consideration.

SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK.

It has been decided that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will accompany H. E. the Viceroy to Peshawar, Rawalpindi, and Delhi, and attend the Lahore durbar. His Honor, however, will not proceed to Quetta, Beluchistan, or other places on the frontier, and will march through hills to Nathan before joining the Viceregal party.

THE BERAR LAND REVENUE CODE.

Mr. Obbard has arrived at Simla, and has commenced his special work of revising the Berar Land Revenue Code.

THE RESIDENT OF INDORE.

Mr. Crosthwaite, Resident in Indore, proceeds on leave about the middle of September, giving over charge to his successor on or about the 15th idem.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

Four per cent. Government promissory notes, tendered for conversion into 3½ per Cents, up to the 24th July, are:—In India—Loan of 1832-33, Rs. 8,000; Loan of 1835-36, Rs. 3,03,000; Loan of 1842-43, Rs. 14,86,56,000; Loan of 1854-55, Rs. 25,67,000; Loan of 1865, Rs. 74,09,000; Loan of 1879 (reduced), Rs. 11,79,000—total, Rs. 16,01,22,000.

A GARDEN-PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 26.

H. E. the Governor held a garden-party, at Government House, this evening, at which over two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. Tennis, golf, badminton, croquet, and a shooting gallery were the chief amusements. A capital musical ride was performed by H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, under a Native Officer. General and Mrs. Nairne were present, and also the principal Members of Council, and a large assembly. The weather was fine throughout.

THE LATE SIRDAR KHAN BAHADUR PADAMJEE PESTONJEE.

An influential and important meeting was held, this evening, at Boottee Hall, to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Sirdar Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was voted to the chair. He spoke with feeling terms the loss the family and society had sustained by the death of this highly-respected gentleman. It was proposed that a public meeting be held to perpetuate his memory. Resolutions embodying this proposition were proposed and carried. At the meeting a provisional committee was appointed, and a subscription-list was at once opened, Rs. 4,000 being subscribed on the spot. A public meeting will be held at an early date.

THE STEAMER FALLS OF ETBRICK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

The steamer Chusan, to-day, brought up eighteen of the crews of the Falls of Etbrick, which was abandoned as a wreck in the late cyclone in the Bay of Bengal on Wednesday. After the Chusan had tried to tow the vessel for some time in the Eastern Channel the hawsers parted, and the crew abandoned her. On arriving at Saugor the tug took the captain and sixteen volunteers and crew back to the wreck, which has been nearly totally dismasted. The lascar crew of the Chusan behaved splendidly. The Falls of Etbrick is expected to be towed into Calcutta shortly.

CAPTURE OF A BURMAN DACOIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 26.

Kya Zi, one of the two dacoit leaders, who have been giving trouble in the Katha District, was captured on the 21st instant with three followers by the District Superintendent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 25.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai (extra) left here yesterday afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JULY 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Java arrived here on the 24th instant.

COLOMBO, JULY 26.

French mail-steamer Yarrar from Suez arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Liverpool cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera 3 1-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.
2½ per cent. Consols 101 5/8
3 per cent. Rentes 100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 55¾
Bar Silver 28 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Cable, Sierra Leone-Accra interrupted. Telegrams for places south of Accra can be sent only via Aden and Zanzibar.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Monday the 30th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 25.

10 p.m. .... 83·3

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

6 a.m. .... 79·6
10 a.m. .... 82·6
2 p.m. .... 84·3
4 p.m. .... 82·9

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WITH the amount of rain that has fallen in Kulu and Kangra it is not wonderful that all the bridges between Dharmsala and Baijnath should have been broken. The daks are hauled across the breaks on ropes; travellers and traffic get along the best way they can. Most of the streams are fordable at some time of the day. The Binu at Baijnath, is not, being crossed by a *mussak* ferry, a thing that the oldest inhabitant can't remember having happened before. Both in Kangra and in Kulu the engineers will have their hands pretty full in the cold weather in road and bridge mending. In the Upper Kulu Valley nothing can be done till after the rains, save maintaining the pugdandi and foot-bridge over the Fuglati, which has been repaired, and is again open for traffic, but until the Beas finally falls, it will be impossible to do anything in the way of restoring the road on the right bank, that is supposing any of the old road is left to restore, which cannot be known with any certainty till September. The Akwareh bridge, however, is under repair, and will, after all, be again practicable by the end of the month.

WE hear from Pind Dadan Khan on the 17th that heavy rain had fallen there for more than sixteen hours. The down-mail arrived about five hours late. Several houses have fallen down in the city and a flood was expected.

APROPOS of the recent attempted derailment of a train at Amritsar, the Railway police inquiries being inconclusive, Mr. Warburton has ordered a further and more searching investigation to be instituted with the view of arriving, if possible, at a definite conclusion.

THE recent heavy rains at Amritsar have caused a great deal of damage to house property in the station. The verandah of the house occupied by the Civil Surgeon collapsed during a heavy shower. Out-offices of several houses are a perfect wreck. The escapement drainage channel is flowing brimfull.

ON the 19th, people at Jhelum were concerned to notice the water in the Jhelum river beginning to flow of a darkish colour owing to some new flood up stream.

THE Ghan nulla, which runs near the Sailla village, in the south of the Jhelum cantonment, was in full flood for twelve hours on the 18th instant; hence the travellers had to wait on its bank for a considerable time. Like the Mole in England this hill stream is curious in that it goes under ground for a few miles and re-appears.

THE Beas, for five days, kept steadily a good three feet above its usual summer level, and an enormous quantity of snow water went down. It then began falling slowly, but steadily, which is satisfactory as showing that the greater part of the snows has melted, and unless there should be abnormally heavy rain on the upper waters, there is but little danger of another heavy flood, July being the flood month *par excellence*. The river water is as clear again as it ever is in the rains, and the fish have re-appeared, having come back from the various tributary streams in which they had taken refuge.

No further particulars have been received regarding the reported loss of life and sheep, up the Solung Valley, but the locality of the accident is placed right under the watershed between Kulu, Chota Bhagal, and Lahoul, a most out-of-the-way spot, far beyond the beat of any village chowkidar, who would hardly trouble to report the death of any number of sheep, unless human lives were lost as well, and this, for very obvious reasons, is by no means peculiar to Kulu.

A FEARFUL tale, says the Lahore paper is narrated to us—whether it is accurate we more than doubt—by a B. A., at Lahore, of the further developments of the Homeric struggle between the meat-eating and the vegetarian (or "grass-eating") parties in the Arya Samaj. He writes:—"A sad occurrence took place on the morning of the 13th instant of this month. On the aforesaid morning anyone passing by the premises of the College could hear the smart snip-snap sound of canes followed by the heart-rending shrieks and cries of some thirty students. One within the premises could see how, continually for two hours or so, a fresh demand was made for a new cane." This harrowing scene was, according to our correspondent, the result of the refusal of some students to abandon their dietetic views! Some of the students were, he says, "more babes" and "mother's fondlings" (!); and he entreats the public to "Rise up! Rise up! and take up the cause of these poor Weeping Souls!"

ON the lonesome road in the Bolan Pass, says the frontier paper, it is a common occurrence for Pathan coolies on their way home with their winter's earnings to be robbed and murdered. The fashionable way is to batter in their head with stones—swords are seldom used. This is a commentary on this armed, untrained, undisciplined rabble—the levies—which is under no strict European supervision. In fact, the only guarantee we have of their good conduct is the assumption that if we pay villains to keep the peace they will be orderly themselves. The fact that men got their heads battered in with stones is no evidence that the perpetrators were not in possession of swords. If they used their swords too freely it would lead to suspicion, whereas if the business is done in a rough manner with stones it is then capable of being put down to others. If there was no crime there would be no cause for the existence of this armed rabble, and hence it is probable that they make crime. If a levy has a horse he gets Rs. 25 a month, and if no horse he gets Rs. 10 a month. The time has come for a very careful enquiry being made into the levy system, and if necessary for abolishing it. Why this very irregular force working side by side with a regular police force with an efficient staff of European supervision? The system is a bribe on crime and corruption.

ABOUT one o'clock, on the morning of 8th instant, a respectable Peshawari Pathan contractor, on the Muskhaff-Bolan State Railway, named Mir Aslam, when on his way from Dozan to Quetta, to get a cheque cashed, was attacked by a gang of levies on a lonesome part of the road—it is all lonesome. He and three other men were in the tum-tum. The driver bolted. Two of the others got slashed with swords, and Mir Aslam, using his revolver, wounded two of the levies with it. The rest of the levies ran when they smelt powder; but Mir Aslam courageously arrested the wounded levies, brought them along, and gave them in charge in Quetta. On the same night there was a man killed—name unknown—on the same road. His skull was battered in with stones. We are not aware that his murderers have yet been traced, but, of course, the levies are in pursuit of them.

IT is stated that one of the main objects of the new rules on the appointment of Cantonment Magistrates is to give more officers an opportunity of gaining experience in important cantonments, in order that they may qualify for the Judge Advocate-General's Department. In reply to certain objections on the part of local administrations, the Government of India disclaims "any wish to waste local knowledge and experience," by frequent transfers from one part of India to another. Under ordinary circumstances an officer of even five years' experience, in charge of an important cantonment, will not be transferred to another province, and of officers of less than five years' experience, who have acquired a considerable knowledge of the laws, language, and customs of the district in which they are serving, will not ordinarily be moved, nor does the Government of India propose to transfer any officers without consulting the local Governments concerned. These concessions apparently meet all the objections advanced by Provincial administrations.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE was too indisposed to preside at the meeting of the local Legislative Council at Lucknow, on Monday. According to arrangements Sir Charles was to leave for Naini Tal on Tuesday, the departure being private. His Honor's indisposition has somewhat abbreviated his programme.

REPORTS from the distressed area in the Central Provinces show that the number of persons on relief-works in Saugor has risen to over 10,300, and in Damoh to about 2,300. The rainfall is in excess in both districts, and the sowings of millet have been seriously impeded; but on the other hand the fall has been suitable for rice. The prices of food-grains are stationary.

THE East Indian Railway Co.'s earnings, for the week ended 14th July, were Rs. 8,72,441. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 7,73,999. Increase, Rs. 98,442. Miles open, week ended 14th July, 1894, 1,659. Corresponding week last year, 1,610¼. Increase, 48¾. Per mile open, week ended 14th July, 1894, Rs. 526. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 481. Increase, Rs. 45. Earnings from 1st July, 1894, to 14th July, 1894, Rs. 17,75,498. From 1st July, 1893, to 14th July, 1893, Rs. 16,62,074. Increase, Rs. 1,13,424.

THE post of Political Officer in Chitral is to be made a permanent one—a necessary corollary of the Kabul treaty, under which the limits of British and Afghan influence were laid down. Chitral more than any other of the protected States needs the presence of an officer within its boundaries; for, three years ago, a Russian detachment from the Oxus Valley ventured across the Hindu Kush into the territory belonging to the Mehtar.

THE Secretary of State has decided that an officer who is allowed to reckon time on half-pay as service for promotion shall not be promoted until after his restoration to full-pay, but his promotion will bear the date on which he completed the qualifying service required under the regulations for such promotion. The antedate, however, will not carry any arrears of half-pay or full-pay at the higher rate. This decision is in accordance with the practice of the British Army in this respect.

IT is understood that the new rules in connection with compensation allowance were recently discussed by the Governor-General-in-Council. It is not improbable that officers hereafter appointed in India will not be granted compensation, but the grant will not be withdrawn from those who already receive it.

ON the approaching return of Sir Power Palmer to Allahabad, after he has restored the command of the Punjab Frontier Force into the hands of General Lockhart, Brigadier-General Evans, who has been acting for General Palmer, goes to take command of Fyzabad as Colonel-on-the-Staff.

THE question of the succession to Mr. Nesfield in the Directorship of Public Instruction is not yet absolutely settled; but the Government of the N.-W. Provinces has applied for the services of Mr. T. C. Lewis, of the Punjab Educational Department, with a view to conferring the appointment upon him.

THE Council of the Rampur State have just been disposing of an appeal sent up by the Gurkha prisoners who were concerned in the murderous riot of May last, and who have been lately sentenced by the Sessions Court to various degrees of punishment for their share therein. It will be remembered that a party of some fifteen men of the corps, headed by two disaffected non-commissioned officers who had fostered the opposition faction, went to the Commandant's quarters, attempted to murder him, and then to burn down his house, and that in the tumult which ensued several lives were lost. The prompt arrival of the Nawab's Imperial Service Cavalry on the scene checked the fight, and the mutineers were arrested. Eleven were eventually sent up to the Sessions Court. The principal offender, Jamadar Dhan Singh, has been sentenced to death for murder, and Subadar Harak Singh to transportation for life. Six men were sentenced by the Sessions Court to seven years' imprisonment for abetment of murder or attempt at murder, and two were acquitted. The Council has confirmed the sentences, acquitting one man only. The sentences will, therefore, come into effect, as there is no further appeal, unless, indeed, the Political Agent should deem it necessary to call for the records of the case to send up to the Government of India—a power which is understood to be reserved for cases in which there appears to be some distinct ground for interference.

IN connection with "Our Young Barbarians at Play," there is an interesting passage in one of Mr. Ruskin's college letters. "Nothing new at Oxford," he writes, "except a Christ Church man's making the Proctor feel the value of pence by taking him 480 halfpence by way of a sovereign fine, and remarking to him, as he let go the handkerchief which contained them, that he'd no doubt he would find them all right, if he'd pick them up. This has been done once before, but, by all accounts, not so effectively."

PITLOCHRY, where Mr. Gladstone is staying, is one of the most popular health resorts in Scotland. It is situated 350ft. above the level of the sea, in the valley of the Tummel, about twenty-seven miles from Perth. Its fame seems to be of no mushroom growth, for an old writer says:—"He who can command, or borrow, or steal an hour from time will be unpardonable if he does not linger at Pitlochry." The hotel, one wing of which has been allotted to Mr. Gladstone, is said to be one of the largest and best appointed in the Highlands, and commands splendid views on all sides. When Mr. Gladstone was at Pitlochry, on a former occasion, a deputation presented him with a rug and Mrs. Gladstone with a plaid. Mr. Gladstone then expressed the hope that he would be able to come back to Pitlochry and spend a week, Mrs. Gladstone adding, "Yes, a month." It may be mentioned that the proprietor of the hotel is an ardent political admirer of the ex-Premier.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is reported to have said recently *apropos* of his autobiography:—"I work at the memoirs an hour or two each day, and am making satisfactory progress. This is, I have about one-half completed of all I shall write. Then I shall place the manuscript in the hands of my publishers, and they will keep it in their safe until I shall have passed away. My belief has always been that a man's memoirs should be distinctly posthumous, and I shall carry out that belief in my own case."

THE Bishops are pulling themselves together on the subject of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. The Bishop of London, for instance, spoke in quite the right vein at the Mansion House. He asserted that if the Church were disestablished and disendowed she would still remain the Church of England. (Cheers.) If no resources were left to her, her bishops and her clergy would go on doing their work as far as it was possible for it to be done. (Cheers.) If it should be in the counsels of God's providence that the Bishopric of London should be stripped of all endowments, he did not intend to admit that he would have ceased to be Bishop of London; poor or wealthy, the bishop and clergy of this diocese would go on preaching the Gospel to be poor.

THERE is trouble in Munich over a painting belonging to the "prehistoric peep" school, with some aspects of which Mr. Reed is at present making us familiar in the pages of *Punch*. Professor Hackel, who lately celebrated his sixtieth birthday, has been for very many years one of the chief exponents of Evolution in Germany. As a special memento of this portion of his life's work, a painting was dedicated to him by Gabriel Max. In it the artist depicts a much earlier state of society than that portrayed by Mr. Reed, and there is certainly no suspicion of humour in his purpose. The picture represents the manners of Pliocene man, the supposed link between the ape and present day humanity. The women members of the Pliocene family are shown crawling on all fours on the ground with their children at their breasts, while the lords of creation lean leisurely against some trees in the background. The Munich clergy think the painting too pre-historic, and they have just held a very heated discussion with the view of having the sale of photographic copies prohibited. Notwithstanding this opposition, however, there appears to be little doubt that the original will, in due course, reach its destined place on the walls of the Munich gallery.

THE theft reported from Germany of hundreds of Lenbach's sketches and drawings is rather calculated to disturb the security in which artists have hitherto lived. For it has generally been assumed that the difficulty of finding a market for stolen paintings is, on the whole, the best guarantee that they will not be stolen. But in this case the thief, or thieves, appear to have disposed of the paintings at high prices, and considerable traffic in them is reported to have taken place before the theft was discovered. This points to some defect in German detective arrangements.

THE RECENT FLOODS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE floods have now subsided in all parts of the Bombay Presidency, and the work of repairing the breaches on the railway line is being carried on as expeditiously as possible. Through traffic on the Thull Ghats will, it is expected, be possible by Saturday. From enquiries made at the G. I. P. Railway offices, we learn that, though close upon four thousand coolies have been engaged in repairing the line on the Ghats, the showers of rain, which continue there greatly impede the work of removing the blocks from the tunnel openings and clearing the line. The complete restoration of the Mussie bridge will take another fortnight, during which time the Jubbulpore and Nagpore mails will continue to run *via* Dhond and Munmar. So large a number of coolies are at work on the Ghats that sickness is sure to be prevalent in the uncertain weather, and to provide for this contingency medical officers have been sent there, and a large medical store is provided. Until the bridge is ready for traffic and through communication established the present passengers and luggage will be conveyed across the river over a temporary suspension bridge, erected to meet the emergency of the occasion.

On the B. B. & C. I. Railway line through communication has not yet been restored, and passengers, mails, and luggage are being transhipped across the Dhadhar bridge in boats. The breaches at Kharagola and Bareji are repaired.

We have received the following letter from the office of the acting Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Company:—

"The second breach, near Ferozepore, on the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, and the breach on the Patri (Kharaghora) Branch, between Viramgaum and Jhond were repaired yesterday the 25th July. At the other breaks on this Company's system, the work of restoration is being vigorously carried out.

A portion of the wall of a house, at Cooper Street, fell down, on Wednesday evening, causing a damage to the extent of Rs. 200. The back wall of a three-storeyed house, at Duncan Road, collapsed on the same night in consequence of the foundation having been undermined by the late heavy rain. The damage is estimated at Rs. 300. There was very little rain in Bombay yesterday.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJORS E. A. W. S. GROVE and C. W. H. EVANS, West Kent Regiment, exchange Battalions.

ON return from leave the Rev. A. York Browne will act as Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden.

LIEUTENANT C. P. A. HULL, Scots Fusiliers, has qualified for the appointment of acting Paymaster.

LIEUTENANT T. J. FLINTER, Inspector of Army Schools, proceeds home on transfer to the Home establishment.

CAPTAIN A. F. COOPER, Welsh Fusiliers, proceeds home immediately on appointment as Adjutant of the 4th Battalion.

MAJOR P. T. BUSTON, R. E., Military Works Department, is transferred from the Meerut to the Rawal Pindi Command.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. A. H. CHARLETON and Surgeon-Captain J. J. C. Watson, Medical Staff, remain at home on extended leave till 19th and 1st November next, respectively.

LIEUTENANT W. D. VILLIERS-STUART, Unattached List, will on arrival be posted to the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders for the year's duty preparatory to joining the Staff Corps.

LIEUT.-COL. W. A. WETHERALL, and Major H. Hay, (each of the Indian Staff Corps) and Sub-Conductor I. J. McDonald, Public Works Department, have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

CAPTAIN F. H. B. CONNOR, Royal Irish Fusiliers, is posted to the 1st Battalion (but he remains with the 2nd Battalion till next trooping season) and Major T. W. C. Leathem, Gloucestershire Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion.

LIEUT. W. W. CHITTY, Adjutant of the 19th Bombay Infantry, has been granted five months' leave on medical certificate. A year's leave on private affairs has been granted to Capt. H. Welman, Wing Commander, 13th Bombay Infantry.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence—*In India*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Jameson, 7th Bengal Infantry, for 62 days; Captain G. P. Ranken, District Recruiting Officer, Peshawar, for 60 days.—*Out of India*—Colonel E. R. Elles, Deputy Quartermaster-General Captain K. P. Burne, District Recruiting Officer, Captain A. R. Barrett, 2-5 Gurkhas for 90 days; Captain E. Pollock, Royal Artillery, for 9 months; Lieutenant G. Bruce, Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant J. Campbell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, for 6 months; Lieutenant E. B. Wilson, 5th Lancers, for 3 months.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Adams, Mrs K
Alexander, Mr E T
Badgley, Maj J
Birch, Captain
Brandreth, Lieut E
Brown, Mr R E
Brown Wade, Mr
Benford, Mr and Mrs C
Bowie, Col W M
Bowden, Mr and Mrs H J A
Buck, Sir E
Blyth, Capt F A
Calman, Mr D
Campbell, Col D M
Campbell, Col T E
Caspirez, Mr
Campbell, Lieut J
Cotton, Mr and Mrs G
Cowper, Col and Mrs
Davies, Rev
Denman, Mr J
Drew, Mr W
Duncan, Mr and Mrs and child
Davis, Mr C A W
Gallaway, Mr R
Hadding, Mrs
Harman, Mr H M
Harris, Mr E B
Henriques, Major G
Hobday, Major
Holland, Mr D S
Hoffman, Mr
Hobday, Col F F
Hoskyn, Major C R
Hylass, Mr J G
Haworth, Lieut
Henderson, Mr G R
Jacob, Col S S
Jones, Col and Mrs W H D, 2 infants and nurse
Kingscote, Lieut R A F
Leslie, Capt A E
Leggatt, Mr C A
Lowis, Mr
Lyon, Mr P C
Little, Mr G W
Mackenzie, Mr T D
Macdonald, Mrs C W
Mallet, Mr
Maskie, Mr C H
McDowell, Mr E H
Moriarty, Dr
Moberley, Lieut T S
Moore, Mrs A M
Muir Frank, Mr
Nichols, Mr
Nikombe, Rev and Mrs M
O'Callaghan, Mr F L
Oothout, Mr and 3 daughters
Rice, Rev E
Robertson, Mr G R
Shepherd, Mr J
Stevenson, Rev
Stotherd, Mr C E
Smith, Mr C A
Symes, Mr W
Seabrook, Mr
Sullivan, Capt R E
Symons, Mrs
Seagrim, Mr
Vere Maj B
Way, Mr T A H
Ward, Capt and Mrs B, infant and ayah
Wetherill, Mr
Wright, Mr W B
Wyndham, Lieut T R

FOR BRINDISI.

Attfield, Mr S S
Blakeney, Capt W E A
Briggs, Surg-Major H B
Blundell-Hollinghead-Blundell Maj-Genl R
Cogswell, Mr J
Conran, Capt W L
Ellis, Col E A
Ewart, Lieut R H
Hendley, Surg-Capt
Hill, Mr A
Keighley, Col
Knox, Lieut R F
Lymot, Mr and Mrs
Nun, Capt T
Partridge, Mr J G D
Partridge, Mr W R
Pears, Major T E
Peile, Babington Lieut-Col and Mrs
Radcliffe, Capt E A
Roberts, Lieut M B
Russell, Mr J W
Simpson Mr R A
Skinner Mr T A E
Suleman Mr S J
Thomson, Surg-Capt F D
Trotter, Cor P D
Wace, Col R, R A
Walsh, Mr P
Windsor, Mr S

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Barboza, Mrs.
FOR ADEN.—Vidal, Capt L H.

THE following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Siam, Captain H Weighell, 3rd August, 1894.
For London—Mr W H L Impey; Capt A Barrett; Lieut Hon C J Bruce; Mr. Pope; Mr O S Parson; Major Lightfoot; Mr A Collins; and Mr L Davidson.
For Brindisi—Mr J B Rawlins; Major J W Hogge; Mr T W and Mrs Arnold.
Per s s Shannon, Captain E Crew, 10th August, 1894.
For London—Col J E Sandeman; Surg-Col J McConaghy; Mr W Egerton; Mr H S Lawrence; Mrs Spencers, child, inft and ayah; Mr C H Hill; Mrs Thompson; Master Kirkpatrick; Mr Kirkpatrick; Mrs Sharpe; Mr E M F Dillon; Mr T F Duthie; Dr E Bevill; Miss Mansell; Mr F C O Beaman; Mr S T Rice; Mr A Campbell; Mr B Heaton; and Mr H Hastings.
For Brindisi—Mr E R Henry; Lieut J R Hill; Mr R F Young; Capt Leyburn; Mr T Sturrock; Mr H S Bill; Mr S A Bourdillon; Mr A Forbes; Mr A H L Fraser; Miss Lugard; Mr R Hill; Dr Miss Grimleth; Mrs Yarrett and child; Mr E C Lugard; and Mr J G D Partridge.
Per s s Assam, Captain T Leigh, 17th August, 1894.
For London—Mr H A Acworth; Major J Burn Murdock; Mr G C Walker; Capt G Davidson; Mr H N Wright; Mr and Mrs E F Barlow; and Lieut H Brook.
Per s s Hydaspes, Captain J L Parfitt, 24th August, 1894.
For Brindisi—Lieut H T Thacker.
Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 31st August, 1894.
For London—Major W S Hewett; and Mr A H Gunter.
Per s s Carthage, Captain M de Horne, 7th September, 1894.
For London—Mr A Phillip; Col and Mrs R D Morris; Mr S R P Mackiesson; Mr and Mrs A G Harrison and 2 children.
Per s s Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 14th Sept. 1894.
For London—Hon Mr Justice and Mrs Gordon.
Per s s Peninsular, Captain A Loggin, 22nd Sept 1894.
For London—Mr Sutherland; Mr and Mrs R T Crosthwaite, child and Miss Crosthwaite.
Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 29th Sept 1894.
For Brindisi—H F S Ramsden.
Per s s Sutlej, Captain W D Worcester, 6th October 1894.
For London—Mr and Mrs G L Towers.
Per s s Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 13th October 1894.
For London—Miss Strahan.
Per s s Oriental, Captain S Moule, 20th October 1894.
For London—Misses M N and N Nesfield, and Mr Nesfield.
For Malta—Lieut A Carnana.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THE Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, has forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, his report of the working of the Indian Companies Act (1882) in the Bombay Presidency in the year ending March 31st last:—

The number of documents of all descriptions registered during the year under report was 656 against 615 in the year preceding, showing an increase of 41. The number 656 includes the Memoranda and Articles of Associations of the 30 Companies and 2 Societies newly registered, as also 25 Returns received under section 4 of Act XXI of 1860.

From the above statement it will be observed that the number has increased under five heads and decreased under three. The net increase of 41 in the number of documents can be accounted for partly by the formation and registration of a larger number of new companies in the year under report than was the case in the preceding year, and partly to the registration of a greater number of miscellaneous documents in 1893-94 as compared with the previous year, the number under this head having risen from 21 to 48.

The following Companies were registered during the year under report and are shown here in the chronological order of their registration:—

Karachi Steam Lighterage Company, Limited.
Ahmedabad Vehepar Ootejak Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Baola Vehepar Ootejak Ginning Company, Limited.
Poona Mercantile Bank, Limited.
Umiaji Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Sirdars Carbonic Acid Inventions Syndicate Company, Limited.
Ahmedabad Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Pattan Ginning, Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Silk and Cotton Thread Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bagalkot Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
Hittechhu Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Aryodaya Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Amnagar Cotton Ginning Company, Limited.
Nandurbar Press Company, Limited.
Madhavji Dharamsey Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Ahmedabad Trading Company, Limited.
Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, Limited.
Gujarat Mercantile Association, Limited.
Ahmedabad Metal Factory Company, Limited.
Gujarat Navigation Company, Limited.
Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Mahuwa Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Limdi Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Rajanagar Trading Company, Limited.
Bhankoda Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Shri Bharat Janamanaranjana Natak Mandali, Limited.
Victoria Flour Mills and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Deccan Pressing and Ginning Company, Limited.
Government Security Friend-in-Need Company, Limited.

Of the above 30 companies 2 are Banking, 8 Trading, 17 Mills and Presses, and 3 others. Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, was started in place of Jadhowji Raghowji Manufacturing Company, Limited, which went into liquidation during the year 1893-94. The Gujarat Mercantile Association, Limited, carried on business only for 4 months and 11 days after its registration on 3rd November, 1893, and transferred its concern to the Ahmedabad Metal Factory Company, Limited, which was also registered on the same date as the former. The Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was started in place of the two companies, viz., Albert Edward Mills and Alfred Manufacturing Company, which went into liquidation in the year under report.

At the close of the official year 1893-94 there were 256 companies carrying on business (including those newly registered) against 239 in 1892-93, 13 companies went into liquidation, including the Gujarat Mercantile Association, Limited, which was registered on 3rd November 1893 and which went into liquidation on 14th March, 1894. Eleven companies which were under liquidation were finally dissolved during the year under report.

Only two companies have increased their nominal capital in 1893-94, viz., Gadag Mahaluxumi Pressing and Ginning Company, Limited, from Rs. 1,25,000 to Rs. 1,60,000, and Sirdars carbonic Acid Inventions Syndicate Company, Limited, from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 2,00,000.

The following table shows the nature of business of the several Companies with their nominal and paid-up capitals. Paid-up capitals of some of the Companies newly registered have not been shown as the summaries of capitals and lists of shareholders of the Companies had not been received till the close of the year 1893-94:—

Nature of business of Companies.	No. of Co.'s	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Banking Loan and Insurance	12	31,75,000	3,30,697
Do. do. ...New	2	2,00,000	14,160
Trading........	40	1,87,19,500	1,45,38,680
Do. ....New	8	8,65,600	35,000
Mills and Presses........	156	9,90,71,055	8,39,24,878
Do. do. ...New	17	44,15,000	....
Planting	3	1,10,000	69,790
Mining and Quarrying ..	1	8,82,000	8,69,379
Ice Manufacture	4	12,27,500	9,07,955
Others	10	74,05,000	72,12,100
Do. ....New	3	2,50,000	.....
Total.....	256	13,63,20,655	10,79,02,639

I am glad to observe that the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 regarding the submission of the annual returns have been properly attended to by almost all the companies.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

THE Karsandas Mulji Prize.—(Books of the value of Rs. 100.) The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for the competitive essays for the above prize in 1895:—The Position of Women in Ancient India, *i. e.*, India before the Mahomedan Conquest, being an Examination of the Causes which led to the Successive Changes in the Status and Dignity and Rights of Women in Vedic, Epic, and Puranic Times."

The Dosabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize.—(Books of the value of Rs. 200.) The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive essays for the above prize in 1895:—The Causes and Types of the different Fevers prevalent in Bombay, especially with Reference to the Present Drainage of the City, and their Treatment."

The Ashburner Prize.—(Rs. 120, or books of the like value.) The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive essays for the above prize in 1895:—History of the Efforts to introduce European Manufactures or Manufactures according to European Processes into India, and the Causes of their Success or Failure."

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize.—(Books worth the year's interest of the endowment.) The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive essays for the above prize in 1895:—History and Development of the Post Office in India and the Advantages conferred by it on the Indian People."

POLO.

THERE will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m. (weather permitting):—

COLOURS.	WHITES.
Prevost	Griffith
Graham	Symes
Fairclough	Raymond
Birkett	Proctor
Prevost	Griffith
Graham	Proctor
Fairclough	Ellison
Enthoven	Knight
Prevost	Griffith
Graham	Proctor
Fairclough	Symes
Birkett	Malleson
Prevost	Graham
Raymond	Fairclough
Enthoven	Knight
Francis	Birkett

There will be a fifth round if enough ponies are available.

IT appears from a letter in the *Times* that the nature of the recent rows at Christ Church was much as Mr. Selby-Bigge hints in his article in the *Nineteenth Century*. "It is hard to imagine," writes Mr. Ronald McNeill, "how any old house man can fail to share the indignation, which so far as I could learn during a recent visit to Oxford, is almost universally felt by the present undergraduates of Christ Church against the individuals who deliberately introduced outsiders for the express purpose of wrecking the house." Therein opinion generally will support that of the majority of "house men." But, of course, this does not meet the point of the parents and guardians who complain that the individuals selected for punishment were not the individuals who wrecked or who introduced the wreckers.

SIR W. HUNTER ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MR. PUNCH, in the frontispiece to his Volume CVI. last week, depicts India as marching by the side of Britannia and beating a tambourine in honour of the lady on the lion. The sketch is, unfortunately, a fancy one. During the past month military precautions have been taken in Northern India on a scale unknown since the country passed to the Crown. In one province the movements of the troops were permitted to appear in detail in the newspapers, doubtless with the humane purpose of making the hopelessness of any attempt at disturbance apparent to all concerned. In another province the strength of the military police had been increased, reserve centres had been formed, and a complete set of instructions for emergencies, including a "riot-drill," had been issued from head-quarters. In each district of Behar, for example, 50 armed police were ready to move at a moment's notice, every town was under the special charge of an officer, a strong reserve lay waiting at Patna, and the troops at Dinajpur were warned to be ready to turn out. In spite of these precautions, and of the prolonged measures of mediation which preceded them, no provincial governor breathed freely till the festival of the 15th had passed. While local fanaticism was thus held by the throat, the Supreme Government of India narrowly escaped a religious imbroglio more serious than any smearing of mango trees, or even than a renewal of the homicidal conflicts between the Musalmans and Hindus.

Towards the end of May Lord Elgin received a telegram intimating that two Christian missionaries had been captured beyond the Tibeto-Indian frontier and conveyed by a Chinese guard to the Jeylap Pass. Fuller information received by last mail shows that the incident might have very easily proved fatal to the intruders and left political consequences of an embarrassing nature. The recent trade regulations between India and Chinese Tibet, although scrupulously avoiding any interference with the right of excluding strangers so jealously claimed by the Central Asian States to the north-east of India, had given rise to hopes on one side and to fears on the other that some attempt might be made to break through the line. It appears that two missionaries—Messrs. Sutherland and Macara—determined to take the law into their own hands. They were seized by the Tibetans at Rinchingong, and their captors wished at first to kill them. The intervention of the Chinese guard probably saved them from serious maltreatment, and the prisoners were escorted back.

Had they been slain, the Government of India would either have had to suffer a loss of prestige at a critical moment in our relations with China and Tibet or it would have been forced into unjust reprisals, perhaps into a costly retaliatory war. The result has been to add to the difficulties, already sufficiently great, of our political officers charged with the duty of carrying the recent trade-route arrangements into effect. The opening of the mart at Yatoung roused the suspicions of the Tibetans. Not one of the Tibetan officials or men of mark had called on either of our political agents. It is now reported that the Tibetans are building a wall across the country to prevent any further intrusions from Yatoung towards Rinchingong. The servants of the Yatoung trading party are forbidden to go thither to purchase the necessary supplies, and the inhabitants of the Chumbi Valley are banded together to render the treaty abortive. The improved relations with Tibet which had resulted from the long and intricate negotiations between India and China have been imperilled and thrown back.

It is right to acknowledge that China, as the Suzerain Power in Tibet, gave us fair warning of the probable result of an intrusion of this kind. Sir Robert Hart authoritatively declared to our political officer that "Tibetan peculiarities are such that any attempt at religious proselytism, however commendable or desirable, would at this juncture be certain to thwart the object so steadily kept in view and so patiently followed during five long years of all but hopeless negotiation." It was on this distinct understanding that the trade Convention was agreed to by China and accepted by her representatives in Tibet. The question has now been raised whether, having obtained the Convention, we are to violate deliberately the conditions which formed its basis. The immediate brunt of deciding this question rests with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Indian province adjoining that part of the Tibetan frontier. Sir Charles Elliott, by hereditary connexion and by personal services to the Church, is saved from suspicions of lukewarmness to the missionary cause. Since his early days at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he has been well known for that sympathy with evangelical work which marked his scarcely less distinguished father's career at Brighton and in the clerical world of the middle of the century. But as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, responsible for the good faith of the British nation, Sir Charles Elliott has decided against the aggressions of the missionaries on the Tibetan frontier.

The question came before him in two forms. The one had reference to intrusion of Miss Taylor's party into Tibet itself. Sir Charles Elliott found himself compelled to declare that such intrusions would imperil the recent Convention with China, and to recommend the Supreme Government to take steps to prevent Miss Taylor's party from entering Tibet. The second form of the question referred to the attempts of the missionaries to settle in our Protected State of Sikkim. The treaty of 1861 threw open Sikkim to British subjects for the purposes of travel or trade, but gave no right to missionaries to reside or journey through the State. Any such permission would have been regarded as an outrage by the Sikkim Government on its Buddhist subjects. In 1883 the point was formally decided by a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal who was also a devoted Churchman.

A mission had applied to the Maharaja for leave to build schools within his territory. Sir Rivers Thompson, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, decided that personally the "Maharaja was perfectly free to give or refuse Mr. Sutherland permission to establish schools in Sikkim." The Maharaja personally gave the permission for the schools on his side of the Tista River, just within the border of the State. But after some experience the Sikkim Darbar, or Government, declared against the further admission of missionaries into the interior of the country, and in 1893 the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal refused to disturb their decision. Our present fiduciary relation to the State, which we are temporarily holding in trust on behalf of the ruling family, renders it a point of honour to refrain from any action to which the Sikkim Government, when restored to its full powers, would object. Two ladies of the Tibet Pioneer Missionn lately entered Sikkim, in defiance of the decision of 1893, but were stopped by our Political Agent and turned back.

These events have excited a good deal of bitterness among certain zealots of proselytism, who, perhaps, think that the end may justify the means. "It is this knuckling under to those semi-barbarians that has made them hold us in contempt," writes a missionary advocate to the *Englishman*, the leading paper in Bengal. "The position, so far as the Tibetans are concerned, is that they can go in and out of British territory without let or hindrance. The lordly Tibetan even forces his ungainly person into the presence of English ladies and stalks across the Chowrasta, the principal thoroughfare at Darjiling, as the celestial being who can go where he likes and yet can prevent the English dog setting foot in his country. He can introduce as much of his filthy brick tea into Darjiling as he likes, his greasy wool and his yaks' tails; but he will not permit an ounce of British-grown tea to enter his territory." "Sir Charles Elliott is a supporter of missions, and in his private capacity probably he accepts the command of the Governor of the universe to preach the Gospel to every creature and to go into all the world for the purpose; but as Lieutenant-Governor he places limitations upon the command which political considerations are said to demand! Other Christian nations act differently."

The responsible organs of British opinion in India, including the *Englishman*, to which this characteristic letter was addressed, take a more sober view of the situation. However determined they may be to uphold British prestige, and however warm may be their support of trading and missionary enterprises, they realize that British prestige would suffer and not gain by violation of treaties, and that even missionaries cannot be permitted to extend their excellent work at the sacrifice of the British character for international good faith. This view will commend itself to the great body of reasonable Englishmen, and our countrymen in India have shown good sense in not permitting their natural desire for forward movements to cloud their perception of what is right and just.

Meanwhile, from every part of India comes news of religious excitements, which are suppressed with more or less difficulty. A serious animosity is reported between the Muhammadan and Sikh troops stationed at Gilgit. The Sikhs had unfortunately obtained a plot of land for a dharamsala in too close proximity to a Muhammadan mosque. After some bad blood had been stirred up another piece of land was chosen, but the Muhammadans then objected to the erection of a Sikh dharamsala at all. The question has been referred to his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Hindu ruler of a strongly Muhammadan State. In the south of India excitement has been caused by the trespass of a Muhammadan into a Hindu temple at Mahabaleshwar. The Muhammadan is said to have passed himself off as a Hindu, and to have desecrated the temple by obtaining access into its interior shrine. In this case it is an English Governor, Lord Harris, to whom the matter has been referred. Even the Buddhists, hitherto the most peaceable class in India, seem to have been drawn into the sectarian strife which is everywhere in the air. They complain that their religious rights have been outraged by the Hindus at Buddha Gaya, in Bengal. Their chief representative, accompanied by the high priest of Japan, made a solemn journey to Buddha Gaya for the purpose of setitng up in its ancient temple a sacred image of Buddha. The image is one of the most famous in existence, and is said to be 700 years old. It had been brought with much pomp and ceremony from Japan as a sort of international offering. When it was about to be erected in the conjoint parent temple of the Buddhist and Hindu faiths, the local custodian interfered, and enforced his refusal by means of a mob reported to consist of "several thousand men." "If the Buddhists had insisted upon their rights," says their principal organ in India, "there would have been a sanguinary riot." Meanwhile, the insult to the holy image of the Lord Buddha, brought from beyond the seas, is a grave scandal, and the parties, as usual, have referred to the British authorities to settle their religious differences. The *Hindu Patriot* sums up the state of public feeling in the words, "The Indian atmosphere seems to be surcharged with religious dissension."—*Times.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE JUSTICE TELANG MEMORIAL.

THE "Gujerati" is glad the Telang memorial fund committee have not followed the example of the Bengalee memorial fund committee and silently voted for a monumental bust or a bronze statue. The proceedings of the meeting held on Friday last were opened in a very happy speech by the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, and three rival schemes for perpetuating Mr. Telang's name were placed before the Committee by other speakers. Government would be very glad to accept Mr. Ranade's proposal to build a Telang Hall for students of the Elphinstone College. There is, however, no special reason why the fund should be devoted to this object with a view to induce Government to do their duty. The other two rival proposals are to construct a decent examination Hall bearing Mr. Telang's name, or to found a Fellowship for the encouragement of research in special departments of study. Both of them have the merit of being of a more cosmopolitan character than the first. It may, however, be asked whether Rs. 28,000 will suffice for the construction of a spacious hall of durable materials. If we could be sure that the foundation of a Fellowship would result in some substantial good—because many people are doubtful if the Wilson Memorial Fund has been fruitfully employed—we would go in for this project. Good many prizes and medals remain uncompeted for, because young graduates do not find time to study the prescribed subjects. Older graduates are shut out from competition by the very terms of the donation. If, therefore, the fund can be employed to encourage older graduates to pursue some special branch of study with the prospect of being adequately rewarded, that would be an excellent idea to carry out. Now that the subject has been placed before the public, they will have ample time to think over it within the next fortnight and arrive at a satisfactory settlement, which will remind coming generations of the scholar, politician and judge, whose praises were once more deservedly re-echoed this week.

CRIME IN BOMBAY.

The "Native Opinion" states:—Viewed from the standpoint of the number of persons convicted, we have reason to congratulate Mr. Vincent on the present efficiency of the police. Since the census of 1881, when the city population numbered 7,73,196, there has been an increase of a little over 31,000, and yet with this increase the number of detections and convictions average a high percentage—an argument against the necessity of the present increase for ordinary purposes. But the riots of August last afforded a strong handle to push through the new scheme, and the Government, which at one time declined to sanction it, now goes in for it; and we have a full-blown police department that promises to quell any future disturbance without the aid of the military. Be that as it may, the police with their increased strength must track members of the now notorious golden gang who have the audacity to ease innocent people of their valuable property. Now that the police have been strengthened, one may sanguinely look forward to a still further diminution of crime.

THE RECENT MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

The "Indian Spectator" discourses:—The Mohurrum of the year has happily passed away without any noticeable breach of the peace in any part of the country. One Hindu holiday, the Ashdhi Ekadashi, fell on the 8th day of the Mohurrum; and it was feared that the palkhi-processions, that start in connection with it in many places, may lead to a collision and a renewal of the disgraceful scenes of the last year. But these fears have not been realized, and the authorities have everywhere grappled with the situation in a satisfactory manner, so far at least as peace was to be kept. We wish we could have also said that the two communities had shown that they had completely forgotten their past quarrels and resumed the amicable and friendly relations that usually exist between them. The North-West Provinces Government have alone testified to a reconciliation of the kind having taken place in the territories under their charge, and they have publicly thanked the leaders of the Hindus and the Mahomedans of the Province for having heartily co-operated with the authorities in promoting the growth of the old good feeling. We are sorry we do not seem to have attained the same consummation in our Presidency. There is yet something like an armed peace; and though there is not evident much of the fighting and law-breaking spirit, it seems to have been succeeded in the masses, not by the penitent desire to forget and be cordial friends again, but by the spirit to avoid and boycot each other. In Bombay this was seen to a certain extent in the diminution of the number of the taboots constructed and in that of the Hindus in the crowds of the last day's processions. It is considered by many that the local police did not do well in more or less looking with satisfaction on this feeling of distrust and aversion; though it must sensibly have helped them to preserve complete order during the days sacred to the memory of Hussan and Hussein. At Poona, a good deal of the ill-will and distrust of the kind have grown out of smothered discontent at the action of the authorities in connection with some attempts at rioting, that were recently made but happily nipped in the bud.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Commenting on the proceedings of a recent meeting of the company, the "Indian Spectator" says: The proceedings of the general meeting of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, convened to discuss the matter of Mr. McLauchlan Slater's pension, cannot either further the interests of the company or add to the reputation of our city. Is it a fact, as is shrewdly suspeeted by some, that Bombay is becoming more and more incapable of smoothly solving delicate questions? Be that as it may, we suppose it would not have been impossible, even to secure a total rejection of Mr. Slater's application for a pension, without the bustle, the confusion and the lawlessness, which prevailed at the meeting. We are not desirous of making light the strange irregularity discovered as regards Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhai's election as a director of the company at a time when the company's register did not show that he was a shareholder; though we trust it was only an irregularity, and not "a tampering with the register," as was alleged by one of the animated opposition-leaders of the day. Whether the appointment was made subsequently valid by the vote of the Board or not, the objection to Sir Jamsetji's taking the chair should, for the sake of courtesy and goodness, have been made before the respected Baronet actually took it. An intimation to the directors could have been given on any day previous to that on which the meeting was to take place, and Sir Jamsetji saved the necessity of leaving the chair after he had taken it. As it was, the meeting only discussed the question as to who was to be the chairman in his stead, and was eventually unable to come to any better decision than that it should be dissolved. The main question for a discussion of which grand preparations were made remained wholly untouched; and a good deal of talk was indulged in, which should have remained unsaid in the interests of the shareholders and the policy-holders themselves. Future trouble of the kind has, however, happily been averted by Mr. Slater's commendable resolve to withdraw altogether his application for a pension, until such time as the share and policy-holders become convinced that the affairs of the company are in a perfectly satisfactory condition, and that Mr. Slater's services are really such as to entitle him to a liberal provision for old age at the hands of people whom he has so well helped to make one for themselves.

The "Native Opinion" writes: It is, indeed, a matter of deep regret that the question of Mr. Slater's pension should have served to evoke so much bad feeling. Although Mr. Slater may not be deemed entitled to as much as he claimed, it must be admitted that he, by his past unique services as founder and manager, deserves handsomely of the share and policy-holders. But while we say this, we unhesitatingly hold that the management of the concern, which has assumed such tremendous proportions, ought to be above the faintest suspicion. It must never be lost sight of by the directors and the manager, that even accidental irregularities, such as those brought to light at the last meeting, ought to be scrupulously guarded against, for otherwise the confidence of the public in them cannot but be shaken. The institution has, through Mr. Slater's incessant exertions, become deservedly popular with the natives, for whom it has been founded, and, therefore, anything that brings discredit upon it, ought to receive immediate attention from the management. We trust nothing will happen in future, likely either to disquiet those whose interests are now at stake, or to deter those who may be desirous of profiting by the advantages the institution offers, from doing so.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

PARSEE MORALS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Within the last three or four weeks a discussion has been going on in a leading Guzerati weekly, as to the best mode of checking the growing immoral practices among the Parsee community. It is suggested that a "midnight mission" should be established on a firm and sound basis, so as to persuade the erring women who are known to inhabit certain quarters of the town, to abandon their present course of life, and resume one of purity, earning their livelihood by honest labour befitting their sex. Another suggestion of a more drastic character has been put forward, namely, that the guilty be exposed so that social ostracism may follow. It was in times gone by a boast of the Parsees that there never was a public woman in the community; but now they have so much degenerated in their morals that about fifty women or, as some allege, nearly a hundred, pursue their occupation in the streets. In a population of nearly fifty thousand Parsees this number may not seem alarmingly high; but when it is remembered that there were none or very few in past years, the number counts for something; and it is apprehended may yet expand into larger proportions. As you remarked on Friday last, there have been several cases before the police magistrates which disclosed a lamentable state of affairs in that community. Here are some recent cases: There was a charge of assault against two or three Parsees which arose out of a scuffle in front of a bungalow occupied by a Parsee family. It was in evidence that persons other than Parsees were admitted into the house, for questionable purposes, and the Purdesi sepoy (a watchman) also deposed to men being allowed inside the house or refused admission according to directions received from the family. In another case a Mahomedan woman prosecuted a Parsee for her maintenance and that of her child, begotten of the defendant, and the disclosures made before the magistrate point the social character in a light anything but agreeable. A third case heard in the Court of Small Causes before Mr. R. M. Patel, in which a Parsee woman sued her Parsee "protector" for her monthly wages as agreed to by him in writing on a stamped paper, which he did not repudiate, but pleaded that as that agreement was for an immoral purpose, it could not be used in evidence in a court of law, and that it was null and void in consequence. In the foregoing suit the plaintiff was assisted by the friends and relatives of the wife of the defendant, who had deserted her, and that the plaintiff's costs had all been defrayed by them. Another case has just been decided by the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, in which a Parsee has obtained a decree for divorce from his wife on account of her infidelity. Mr. Hamilton has recently heard a case in which a wealthy Parsee, aged in years, had to seek the protection of the police court in turning out from his house three of his refractory sons who have been a source of continued trouble to him, and it is believed to be the first case of its kind among Parsees. In the High Court recently the same aged father was sued by one of the said three sons for the recovery of a large sum of money which the kind-hearted gentleman had promised to give for ornaments on the occasion of the son's wedding. Though the money was settled out of natural love and affection for the child, yet his conduct was so ungrateful and outrageous that the father would not part with his money unless compelled by the court. Legally he was held liable to pay the amount to the plaintiff. A young Parsee belonging to a highly respectable family recently eloped with a young Parsee married woman, but their whereabouts have not as yet been traced. By the introduction of the Parsee Matrimonial Act, the crime of bigamy has ceased, as it is laid down as a penal offence. And those who were disposed to incur this penalty had to seek a refuge in a neighbouring foreign State. But only a few weeks ago an instance of bigamy occurred in Bombay in which a Parsee married a second wife during the life-time of his first, the second casting off her first husband. What is still more strange is the fact that in this illegal process, two Parsee priests were found to officiate as "ministers" in uniting the couple in holy, or, rather, unholy, wedlock, contrary to the express provisions of the said Act. Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel who has written volumes on the history of the Parsees from their advent into Hindustan up to the present time, has supplied some curious information to the *Rast Goftar*, regarding the former social character of the Parsees. So far back as A.D. 1778, the Honourable Sir William Hornby, Governor of Bombay, conferred on the Parsee Punchayet the power to beat with shoes those erring members of that community, who were found traducing the laws of society. Again, in 1787, the Honourable R. H. Badham authorised the Punchayet to administer justice in all social questions. Notwithstanding such powers which were exercised by them with the utmost rigour, there were cases of immorality registered in the Punchayet's diaries. A notable instance is mentioned in which in the year 1791 a woman was punished for her social transgressions with her head being shaved and her bangles broken, as a token of her becoming a widow. In 1819, when instances of continued inconstancy were brought to public notice, a notification was issued by the Punchayet, and criers were sent round to proclaim that no Parsee woman was to go out of her house before sunrise or after sunset. If, however, she had to go out on any emergent business she was to be accompanied by a trustworthy man and with a lighted lamp in hand. Corpse-bearers or menial servants were posted at different gates and sally-gates of the then existing ramparts to watch those who tried to evade these regulations, and to bring them to a place appointed for the purpose, when their cases were investigated by the Punchayet. On the 8th June, 1836, the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Banajee recorded a long and strongly worded minute setting forth the growing evils folllowed by women of his community and advising the Punchayet to adopt stringent measures for the suppression of the said evil; otherwise, the Parsees would have the humiliation within the space of twenty years to see females of their caste opening brothels such as those kept by Mahomedan and Hindu women, and husbands abandoning their wives and *vice versa*. In 1855, the Parsees found the necessity to obtain a special legislative enactment to regulate their marriage customs and inheritance. In 1871, two or three Parsee women had obtained licenses from the Contagious Diseases Act authorities, which had created so much uproar at the time. The *Rast* maintains that notwithstanding these glaring instances of immorality prevailing in by-gone days, yet in the present age the evil has assumed alarming proportions, and steps should be taken to prevent its further development.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

THE following is the first forecast of the Indigo Crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1894:—The area given in this forecast is obtained from Patwaris' papers and from the returns of the Canal Department. The area reported by Patwaris to be sown with indigo up to the middle of April is 2,71,374 acres; and that reported to be irrigated from Canals up to the end of May is 2,86,478 acres, as compared with 2,39,222 and 2,34,433 acres respecttively in the corresponding period of the last year. The increase in the former area is 13 per cent., and in the latter 22 per cent. The increase in the area under indigo is probably due to the better prices realized in the last two years. The increase is noticeable in the districts of the Meerut and Agra Divisions. The following table compares the area of the present season with the area of the past year for each division. The germination of the seed is reported to have been good. Slight injury from hot winds and from insects is reported from the districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Farakhabad, Mainpuri, Budaun, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Gorakhpur; while in Etawah and Cawnpore the damage caused is reported to be severe. On the whole the prospects are reported to be fair. The following figures represent the average condition of the indigo crop in the several divisions of the province in the two years.

CIVILISATION in Matabeleland is equal to supporting the Fourth Estate. The "Matabeleland News and Mining Record, Duly Registered as a Newspaper" is probably read with more interest by its own public than many more ambitious sixpenny weeklies. It does not aspire to Hoe machines, but is "graphed" in manuscript; an arrangement tending to healthy compression and a concise style. Advertisements of "bars" for the satisfaction of the thirsty are much in evidence, as readers of Nurse Blennerhasset's experiences in camp would expect; and one enterprising bar, we see, boasts a billiard-table.—The athletic young Briton and colonist is also to the fore. In the same number we read of the "Queen's Birthday Sports," a horseshoe course of a mile having been laid out right round the Fort. The new Inspector of Police at Victoria, Mr. C. Southey, is in three lines recorded to have jumped into a river swarming with crocodiles to pull out a drowning native. Some less pleasing incidents of camp life are recorded to point the moral that men leaving the camp after dusk had better not forget their revolvers.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to make a few observations on the proposals brought forward in the meeting convened the other day, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, as to the disposal of the sum of Rs. 30,000, subscribed towards the late Mr. Justice Telang's Memorial Fund. Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal does not bear telling altogether, inasmuch as it is wrought out and bottomed upon principles of sectarian bias. Dr. Mackichan's proposal, however, to do it full justice, is a reasonable one, the bulk of the fund as it now stands being duly taken into consideration. But from the commencement up to now unfortunately an idea of utilizing the memorial fund towards female education has not struck to one at least of those that take interest in the Telang memorial. Nobody will deny that the want of female education must be ranked first in the list of our wants, considering the proportion of progress made by us or at least movements tending to progress made by us towards removing our other wants in comparison to this want. The subject of female education which requires our foremost notice has hitherto been neglected by us, and if at all any reference is made to it, it is in an essay for the university prize or by a platform speaker in an eloquent speech full of rhetoric when a question of the age of consent bill or the evil consequences resulting from the foolish superstitions of our women, &c., is discussed; but nothing beyond this is done to contribute towards female education. Female education, our leading men of Bombay say, is very badly required, but it is a matter of regret to see that this saying is confined to mere words and is not led to acting. In short, it has been a subject of mere leisure hour talk. As female education is not the topic of this letter I would return to the subject at issue. In the meeting convened under the presidency of H. E. Lord Harris had but one speaker made a suggestion to the effect that the Telang Memorial Fund be applied to a female high school called after his name the fund would have made rapid progress, and by this time would have amounted to much more than what it is now. I am afraid that the suggestion made in the said meeting that the fund had better be applied to residential quarters to the Elphinstone College students may, perhaps, be the real cause to mar the prospects of the growth of the fund. I do not mean to say that residential quarters are not required. What I say is that this want can be removed otherwise as done in the case of the Deccan College. If expression were given to the idea of a female high school in the said meeting by any of the speakers the sympathy of the general public (men connected with the University as well as those that are not connected with the University) towards female education together with the estimation in which the late Mr. Justice Telang was held would have effectively contributed towards the rapid increase of the fund.

Even now this proposal can be considered; but in the event of its falling through I would suggest another mode of disposing of the fund, viz., that the University should every year call for two essays, one on political economy and the other on philosophy; that the competition should be open to M. A.s, or men of exceptional abilities in these branches, that but not connected with the University; and that the University after retaining funds (out of the interest drawn on the Rs. 30,000 or whatever that sum may come to) to meet the cost of printing, &c., of some two or three thousand copies for circulation of the best essay on each of the said subjects award the remaining sum as a prize to the person whose essay is found best. As these two proposals appear to me to be fair, I have written this letter for the information of all concerned in the Telang Memorial Fund.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 26. S. G. K.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports, for the week ending 24th July, were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

Karachi.—Rain at Thano Bula Khan 5 inches 10 cents, average of 11 other stations 1 inch 41 cents. River at Kotri on 22nd, 20 feet 9 inches against 20 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Ttansplantation of rice seedlings and charkhi sowings progressing. Standing crops flourishing. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 16 feet 2 inches against 15 feet on same dade last year. Rain in five talukas, average 19 cents. Fodder sufficient. No fresh breach in the Indus embankment; six previous breaches still flowing. Traffic interrupted on the Kandahar line and the main line of the North-Western Railway.

Hyderabad.—Kharif preparations progressing. Rain in ten talukas, average fall 1 inch 14 cents. Breaches have occurred in some canals and the crops have been damaged. Weather cloudy with heavy rain.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Slight rain in all talukas. Unharwah breach still controlled and floods diverted to north south. Prospects entirely dependent on fall or rise of river. Bunds on reserved mouth of the Desert canal breached.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 8¾ inches at Nagar. Price of bajri fallen two sers in the rupee.

Surat—(For the week ending 21st July 1894).—Rain throughout the district during the week, maximum 13 inches at Chikhli, minimum 2 inches 68 cents at Olpad; for season maximum 52 inches 97 cents at Pardi, minimum 21 inches 96 cents at Olpad. Kharif sowings retarded owing to continuous rain. Flood in the Tapti subsiding. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 4 inches 22 cents, average in the district 4 inches 23 cents; for season at Dhulia 10 inches 36 cents, average in the district 14 inches 5 cents. Good rain throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Young crops healthy. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, heavy on 20th and 21st: total of week 10·19 inches: total to date 42·30, being 1·94 above average. Abnormal temperature varied between 2° cool on 21st and 1° warm on 24th. Vapour in air slightly in excess. Abnormal wind easterly on 18th, westerly and strong on 20th and 21st, then gradually backed round by south to east on 24th.

Thana.—Rain for week at Sadar Station, Thana, 22 inches 48 cents, for season 68 inches 73 cents; in talukas during week, maximum at Bassein 26 inches 65 cents, minimum at Mahim 14 inches 78 cents. Transplanting of rice in progress; state of young plants good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain sufficient for agricultural operations; maximum 25 inches 24 cents at Mahad, minimum 9 inches 25 cents at Alibag. Transplantation nearly complete in four talukas and in progress in other talukas. No apprehension of distress or difficulties. The crops are doing well. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 25·91 inches at Sangameshvar minimum 8·94 inches at Ratnagiri. Transplantation in progress. Fodder supply agricultural stock and prospects good. No distress apprehended.

Poona.—Rain for week at district head-quarters, total 6 inches 51 cents; rain throughtout the district, maximum 11 inches 91 cents at petha Mulshi of the Haveli taluka and minimum 56 cents at Indapur; for season at district head-quarters total 19 inches 49 cents. No distress or difficulties apprehended. Rainfall insufficient in the Indapur, Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas. Sowing of kharif in progress throughout the district. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district during the week, maximum 3 inches 66 cents at Akola, minimum 48 cents at Nagar; for season maximum 12 inches 90 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 4 inches 50 cents at Shrigonda. Sowing resumed in parts and retarded in others owing to excessive moisture. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock fair. Jowari slightly dearer in the Kopargaon taluka and cheaper in the Sangamner taluka.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 21st July 1894).—Rain for week at Sholapur 2 inches 2 cents, Barsi 1 inch 53 cents, Madha 86 cents, Karmala 1 inch 74 cents, Pandharpur 1 inch 54 cents, Sangola 86 cents and Malsiras 1 inch 48 cents; for season at Sholapur 3 inches 50 cents, Barsi 6 inches 96 cents, Madha 3 inches 14 cents, Karmala 7 inches 99 cents, Pandharpur 5 inches 41 cents, Sangola 4 inches 77 cents and Malsiras 3 inches 95 cents. More rain wanted in the Malsiras, Sangola, and Madha talukas. Sowing of kharif crops proceeding in the Sholapur, Barsi, Karmala, Pandharpur and in some places in the Madha, Sangola and Malsiras talukas where there is sufficient moisture. Sowing retarded in some places in the Karmala taluka owing to excessive moisture. Young kharif crops in good condition in the Sangola taluka. Water supply insufficient in some villages in the Sholapur taluka. Fodder insufficient except in the Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Karbi growing dearer at Barsi. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Karmala and Sangola talukas and fall in the Sholapur, Barsi and Pandharpur talukas. There is now cause for anxiety in three talukas only. In the rest of the district the rainfall though late and not abundant has been sufficient to allow of kharif sowings, and this is also the case in many villages in the three excepted talukas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara during week 6 inches 25 cents, total for season 26 inches 98 cents; in talukas maximum 18 inches 12 cents at Javli, minimum 1 inch 37 cents at Man. Showing in progress. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. No distress apprehended.

Bijapur.—Rain during week at Sindgi 2 inches 66 cents, at Indi 1 inch 97 cents, at Muddebihal 1 inch 32 cents, at Bagevadi 1 inch 5 cents, at Bagalkot 96 cents, at Bijapur 94 cents, at Badami 66 cents and at Hungund 61 cents. Kharif sowings vigorously progressing. More rain wanted. Fodder and water supply good. Prices still low.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 22 inches 72 cents at Chandgad in the western talukas to 1 inch 47 cents at Gokak in the eastern talukas; sufficient for the present. Agricultural position and prospects generally good. No difficulties apprehended.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 6 inches 46 cents in Hangal to 26 cents in Navalgund. The fall is generally sufficient for rice crops for the present. Sowing of jola in progress in some places, but retarded in some others by continuous rain.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 11 inches 6 cents, total 49 inches 99 cents; maximum at Supa 20 inches 49 cents, minimum at Haliyal 5 inches 38 cents. Transplanting still going on; young rice plants thriving. Condition of cattle good.

Rajkot.—Rain 12 inches 43 cents, total 46 inches 25 cents. Agricultural operations impeded owing to continuous and excessive rain and fear of crops being damaged by over-moisture.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 10·68 inches, total for season 30·95 inches. Heavy rain with strong wind throughout the prant; it is likely to have injurious effect on crops already down.

Baroda.—Rain during week 10 inches 98 cents, total 38 inches 48 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Sowing operations completed in the Baroda Division. Transplantation of rice continues in the Navsari Division, but is retarded in many places. Kharif crops considerably damaged in the Navsari and Baroda division by excessive rain. Unless break continues for some time, distress may occur. Reports from Kadi and Amreli not received.

Note.—Reports from other districis have not been received.

BRUNEAU'S "L'ATTAQUE DU MOULIN.

"LIBRETTO, Zola; Music—Gorgonzola!" Paderewski is the reputed author of the *mot*, and it is not half bad. Perhaps the strength and vigour which the figure would lead you to anticipate is not the most striking quality of M. Bruneau's music, but there is a certain distinctive flavour and aroma about it not easy to define, which the epigram may serve to indicate. Regarded as a whole, the opera is a curious mixture of realism and convention. In details its accuracy is said to be a thing of wonder. Not a shoulder strap is out of place, and not a button is wanting. It is the time of the Franco-German war, and many have been the puffs preliminary which have told us of the verisimilitude of the uniforms and local colour. And for all the majority know or care the promises may have been fulfilled to the letter. Yet while the gnats have been thus scrutinised the hugest camels have been bolted whole. We have the old familiar peasant chorus, superintending, in irreproachable fancy dress, the love-making of hero and heroine, the musical sentry who whiles away his vigil with a song, and is ready to make one in a quartet with his friends the enemy at any moment, Le Capitaine Ennemi, who orders the hero and other leading personages to be shot on the smallest provocation, and all those other interesting creatures never encountered by any mortal this side the footlights. In a word, the trail of the conventional is over it all, and the result is not always happy. The thing is more noticeable, of course, from the proximity of the period selected to the present time. It is impossible to accept a bowler hat as an integral part of a stage chorus. Yet here the exigencies of the case have been deemed to require it. And these minor incongruities are typical of larger ones, obtaining throughout, which go far to destroy that small amount of realism ever possessed even by operas the most congruous and realistic.

The story will be familiar to most either from the original or from the opera itself, which has enjoyed so long a run in Paris. Only the central features of Zola's novel have been retained. Merlier, the owner of the mill, which is in French territory, possesses a daughter, Francoise, who is betrothed to Dominique, the hero. Dominique is a Belgian, and consequently a neutral so far as the war is concerned, but he resides with Merlier in France. Merlier's mill is captured by the Germans, and Dominique, being discovered with a musket in his hand, is condemned to be shot. Protests are vain, but with the assistance of Francoise he contrives to escape from his guards, though not without killing the sentry who tries to stop him. At once a hue-and-cry is raised by the infuriated soldiery, and when it is discovered that their prisoner has escaped it is known at once who has murdered their comrade. Who have aided his flight? Francoise and her father. Therefore, unless they reveal his whereabouts, the miller himself will be shot in his stead. Such is the officer's decree. Dominique returns by stealth, but Merlier forbids his daughter to inform him of the position of affairs. He is old, he says, and can die with gladness to save the life of his daughter's lover. Dominique shall live. Dominique returns to his hiding, unknowing what has occurred, and Merlier is shot as the curtain falls. Another character, not mentioned in the foregoing, is that of Marcelline, the foster-mother of Francoise, which, as everyone knows, in the hands of Madame Delna, is invested with an importance as great as that of any in the opera, though she plays no active part in the actual development of the story.

For this powerful story M. Bruneau has provided music which, if not great or very noticeably inspired, is throughout extremely pretty and effective. Now and again he reaches a standard rather higher than this; but speaking in general terms, one can hardly say more for most of it. The narrative is divided into four acts, of which the first is much too long, and might be shortened with great advantage, since the opera as a whole is pretty long, judging from the late hour at which it concluded the other night. But whatever was omitted from this act, there would of course be retained the very beautiful and striking monologue, with war for its subject, to which Marcelline gives poignant utterance on the announcement being made to the peasant merry makers that hostilities had broken out. Sung with the greatest power and feeling and delivered with the utmost intensity of dramatic expression by Madame Delna, this number produced more effect perhaps than any other, and rightly, for it is distinctly one of the strongest and most original pieces of compossion in the opera. An unusual interest, of course, attached to it the other night from the interesting circumstance that this was Madame Delna's first appearance before a London audience, though the majority of metropolitan opera-goers have doubtless made the acquaintance of this great artist before in Paris, where her reputation is deservedly so great. When it is recorded that some among those present at the performance did not hesitate to couple the name of Madame Delna with none other than that of the incomparable Calve herself, whom she curiously resembles in many respects, it will say more than many words how favourable was the judgment which she won.

In other respects, too, the performance was excellent. Madame De Nuovina is a little hard at times in her upper notes, but she sings with great power and accuracy, while M. Bouvet, M. Albers, M. Cossira, M. Bonnard, and the rest were more than satisfactory. M. Flon, of Brussels, who is becoming quite the recognised interpreter of French operatic novelties, conducted with much intelligence, and secured a very successful rendering of M. Bruneau's exceedingly refined and delicate orchestration. The chorus was powerful as ever, and the reception of the work at the close was cordial in the extreme.—*Westminster Gazette.*

LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE for July contains a translated article by Dr. Fridtjof Nanson, "Polar Bear Shooting on the East Coast of Greenland," and another sportive contribution by Mr. Hugh Stutfield, "Chamois Hunting Above the Snow Line," both full of exciting incidents, and by the frequent references to ice and snow in each, decidedly soothing in this hot weather. Mr. Alfred Baldwin's "The Ticking of the Clock" is quaint and simple. It is the story of a little boy, who wonders as he sees his grandfather getting feebler daily, and upon questioning why, he is told that it is "the ticking of the clock." The child's thoughts naturally fly to the loud ticking kitchen clock, by stopping which he thinks he can grant his grandfather a fresh lease of life. This effort of stopping the clock is coincident with his grandfather's death, and the simple story is cleverly and prettily told. Continuing chapters of the serials appear. Mr. Andrew Lang's "Sign of the Ship" is very critical this month, but "The Remonstrance," in verse, is admirable, and the other item of the number is a poem of lugubrious tendencies, called "The Haunted House," by Mary R. L. Bryce.

Holloway's Pills.—Good Digestion—Holloway's Pills are universally acknowledged to be the safest, speediest, and best corrective for indigestion; loss of appetite, acidity, flatulency, and nausea are a few of the inconveniences which are remedied with ease by these purifying Pills. They strike at the root of all abdominal ailments, they excite in the stomach a proper secretion of gastric juice, and regulate the action of the liver, promoting in that organ a copious supply of pure, wholesome bile, so necessary for digestion. These Pills remove all distention and obstruction, and from their harmless composition are peculiarly well-adapted for delicate persons and young children; whilst casting out impurities these excellent Pills strengthen the system and give muscular tone.

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THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

THE war, or sham fight, between men and women has been hitherto unequal; but it will go more gaily when the Swede Strindberg becomes as popular as the Norwegian Ibsen. Strindberg—it is only a deplorable ignorance of the Swedish for "Mr." that causes this familiarity—Strindberg is standing up to the enemy, Woman. He says she is capricious, selfish, and irresponsible, also that she is vain and incapable of public or general interests—especially that she hinders man in his liberal and generous ambitions.

The best hinderer in fiction was a woman's and not a man's heroine—Rosamond in "Middlemarch." In one of Strindberg's plots the evil work is much more simply done. The wife suddenly perceives that her rose-trees would be the better for watering. Regardless of the signs—which must have been perceptible—of the storm which would water them anon, and from which her husband's harvest might just be saved, she takes advantage of his absence to order all the farm labourers to leave the wheat alone, and to spend the afternoon in carrying water from the river for the service of her blooming—her bloomin'—roses. What follows afterwards does not much matter; for Strindberg's point is simply that this is the way in which wives are apt to frustrate the plans and injure the interests of husbands. But what does happen is that the storm is up to time; it breaks, and ruins the harvest of fields so long and laboriously tended. The husband comes home, sees the devastation, is told the cause, and—very illogically, for he had probably always held that a woman should confine herself to the garden, and should not know anything about the nature of storms and the exigencies of farm work; but Strindberg does not say this—boxes her ears.

The wife runs away and "institutes proceedings," to use the beautiful phrase of custom. But she does not go as far as divorce, for reasons which do not repay the telling, and all ends well, for the time, at least, that concerns the author. This is only one specimen of the new series of long indictments.

Curiously enough, the "clair genie latin" is at work at the same time, upon the same point. L'Amoureuse," by M. Georges de Porto-Riche, has been played at the Odeon, but is only just now published. Here the wife stops her husband's work by her feminine lack of tact in being sprightly, epigrammatic, and accessible continually, and therefore often out of season. The author has not made her dull or jealous; he gives her, indeed, an easy turn of wit against which the nerves of few men could possibly hold out. "I can bear any kind of epigram except the epigram of sentiment," has said—though not printed—an English writer. But the epigram of sentiment is the whole spirit of the very nicest Frenchwomen. Etienne, in this play, tries to escape it by silence, by prosaic replies, for which she most gracefully makes him ask pardon by his undramatic kiss.

At last comes a scene of terror, revealed and struck out upon a mere incident. Germaine had planned to let her husband have a good spell of work to himself and an evening with her to follow; she gives away tickets for "Lohengrin." The horrible explanation that follows penetrates further into the double solitude—the partaken isolation—of marriage than any playwright has pushed before. And the freshest passages are two words of Etienne's. He knows how unpardonable is his outbreak of rage, of which, nevertheless, he does not expect to repent; "but what is really serious is the fact—not what I have said about it." And further on she, by a remnant of convention which survives her experience, for she has no kind of real conviction of jealousy, asks with half-hearted despair if there is not some other woman. He throws up his arms towards heaven and says, "Ah! grand Dieu, non!"

And Germaine's best word is in her protest against their marriage as that bond and companionship would be without her unlucky tenderness: "We should be like other people. We should talk about money, about our health. You would be shut up all-day with your papers, and I should be following up useful acquaintanceships. . . . There would be no love to justify us. Ah, come, is it not repulsive? I pity two people living like that. They are not two friends supporting one another; they are two partners plotting!"

M. Georges de Porto-Riche, it will be seen by all this, takes both sides. Not so Strindberg. In his explicit and deliberate attack upon one side Strindberg puts himself into the position of suffering the only real injustice which men have, as a sex, to endure. This is that in complaining of women they make themselves ridiculous. Far be it from the present writer to aver that women do not make themselves ridiculous when they complain of men; but when they do (they do not always) it is not *ipso facto*. But it must be owned that with men it is *ipso facto*. That is a thoroughly unjust thing; and it ought to be a great comfort, therefore, to the sex, which is obliged in other matters to observe injustices from the other point of view.

It is quite possible that one's own negligence in not looking up the Swedish for "Mr."—which, after all, might have been done with a little research—is due, obscurely, to some sense of the disadvantage at which Strinberg has placed himself—to some recognition of it. But one must hope not sincerely. To call a man by his name *tout court* is really not the kind of vengeance one would consciously take. There are underground impulses, nevertheless.

The announcement that the Grafton Gallery will have an exhibition of portraits of beautiful children has been accompanied by comments relating to an alleged increase of beauty among children of late years. If this increase is a real thing and not due to the great improvement in the manner of dressing little girls, it may be the result of two things—the permission of reasonable luxuries among children which is universally practised in these days, and the general abstinence of parents from the exaction of untimely spirituality. Their is no doubt that temperate luxury and bodily pleasure make for beauty. And it is difficult to understand upon what principle it was systematically denied to children a generation or two ago. We shall never know, for though many who endured inexplicable hardship are among us still, and can tell us of their privations, none of the parents who inflicted them are now alive to explain themselves. And they do not seem to have accompanied the infliction with any explanation to the victims themselvs, their children.

We all know elderly people tell—sometimes not without a most obscure and curious triumphant cruelty towards their former and much more innocent selves—how they had to bear cold and hunger, and to eat things they loathed—all of these being hardships, be it observed, that weaken and injure, and not hardships that harden and brace up. But the narrators never tell, for probably they never learnt, why these things were done to them. The things were done at home and at school. And they were not done by ascetic people. If they had been there would, of course, be no kind of difficulty in understanding the motive. But no one can affirm that the generation which was so hard to its children was a self-denying generation. It was, on the contrary, a generation during the life of which asceticism had disappeared from the national ideal; the clergy, for instance, did not practice it officially. Why, then were its children thus forced to ascetic privation? Why was little John Ruskin brought down to dessert every night to peel walnuts for the grown-up, and forbidden to taste fruits or sweets himself? To us it seems difficult to pronounce upon which of the two—guest or child—the greater indignity was inflicted, but probably it was upon the guest.

Then in Charles Dickens's ever-delightful letters, he says of the actor Macready: "His boy by the second marriage is a jolly little fellow, and leads a far easier life than the children you and I remember, who used to come in at dessert and have each a biscuit and a glass of water, in which last refreshment I was always convinced that they drank, with the gloomiest malignity, 'Destruction to the gourmandizing grown-up company!'" So at about that time—in the sixties—the custom was changing, and the new way and the old might be contrasted in the same household. But why was the old way followed? Why? "Gloomy malignity" could not be good for children, nor could long lessons before breakfast do anything but enfeeble them for life. And why deprive children of pleasures which they alone deserve, which to them alone are complete, and which in them alone are free from a certain ignominy?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ACCORDING to the *Popolo Romano*, the police inquiry into the antecedents of Lega, the man who recently made an attempt on Signor Crispi's life, has demonstrated the existence of an Anarchist plot against the heads of States, and that, as in the case of Caserio Santo and the late President Carnot, Lega was delegated by lot to kill the Italian Premier. Lega as well as Caserio came from Cette, which seems to have been the headquarters of the conspirators. The ramifications of the plot are believed to have extended to nearly every European country, including Russia, and the fact that the abortive attempts upon the lives of the Czar and Signor Crispi and the assassination of M. Carnot all occurred within the same week is thought to be too striking a coincidence to be disregarded. The police of Italy and France are working together in the matter, and the Russian police is also making investigations. It appears that Caserio Santo, when he was at Milan, in 1890, acted as chief distributor of the Anarchist correspondence, and for four years all the Anarchists' literature arriving in Milan was addressed to Sauto's care at the post office.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE "Daily Chronicle's" Paris correspondent says he has it on the highest authority that the Prince of Wales intimated a desire to be present at the funeral of President Carnot, but that his wish was overruled.

It is estimated by the "Telegraph" that a sum of £120,000 was expended on floral emblems for the funeral of the late President Carnot. The coronals sent by the Czar, the city of Moscow, and Admiral Avellan cost 30,000 francs.

Lady Dufferin, the wife of the British Ambassador in Paris, enhanced her popularity in the French capital by providing cooling drinks to many in the large crowd which gathered to view the remains of M. Carnot lying in state.

The Alpine Club is about to organise an exhibition of paintings of the mountains of the world, to be open towards the end of the year. Sir Frederick Leighton, who has painted mountains in many lands, and on more than one Continent, will be among the exhibitors.

When the christening of the York infant takes place the Queen intends to confer the rank of Royal Highness upon the Duke of Teck, who at present is widely separated from his daughter at most Court functions. The Duke's promotion is favoured by the Emperor of Austria, who has been consulted as a matter of courtesy, as it was His Majesty who conferred their present rank upon the family of the late Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg and the Countess Hohenstein.

Mr. Joseph Hatton quotes from the wager book of the Turf Club the following interesting entries:—"Lord Rosebery bets Lord Lisle £50 that at the next General Election the Liberals have a majority. Jan. 14 1877. Paid." "Lord Rosebery makes same bet with Mr. C. Sykes." If you search a little further you will also find the following:—"Lord Rosebery bets Lord Randolph Churchill £3 to £1 that he gives an official dinner at the Foreign Office on the celebration of the Queen's Birthday this year, 1886."

The Press Association learns that since the assassination of President Carnot the special officers attached to Scotland Yard have been kept busy night and day in looking after the members of the Royal family and the foreign Princes at present in this country. The Czarevitch is attended in all his movements by at least two officers, and other men in plain clothes are distributed along the route. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria is also closely guarded, and on Saturday at and after the the opening of the Tower Bridge all the available Scotland Yard men were employed.

It is not generally known that whistling is good for the health. Mrs. Alice Shaw, the American siffleuse, says:—Such health as I have had since I began this magnificent exercise must be seen to be appreciated. My chest measure has increased four inches, my throat measure three inches, and my lung expansion five inches. The muscles of my neck and of my face have had a course of training which they could not have received otherwise, not even from a face masseuse, and my lungs have become actually powerful. Mrs. Shaw recommends that doctors should try the whistling cure on their patients.

For some time rumours have been in circulation as to the probability of an estate being purchased for the Duke of York, and I learn (says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post") that it is now exceedingly probable that the Duke will become a landed proprietor upon a small scale. This will be the result of the direct intervention of the Queen, who perceives the desirability of her grandson having a separate country establishment, and at this moment there is being sought a place which would be acceptable to him and the Duchess. Inquiries, I am told, have been made in three districts, although in no case as yet has the result been satisfactory.

A Paris correspondent says M. Carnot's funeral was made the occasion of a gigantic picnic. The ladies, who were conspicuous at the windows and on the balconies all along the route, wore their lightest draperies and their brightest ribbons. The otherwise tedious wait for the arrival of the funeral procession was beguiled with a lunch of chicken and champagne. The niece of the Russian Ambassador paid £100 for a balcony. Not a place was to be had under £10, and a balcony at the Hotel du Louvre was sold for £10. A place at a garret window fetched 250 francs. One inhabitant let the seven windows of his apartments to a rich American family for the sum of four thousand francs.

The "Lancet," "in all seriousness," proposes that the infant son of the Duke of York should be educated as a physician or surgeon. "We believe," says our contemporary, "that our reasons for the proposal are sound. Our profession has grown immensely of late in public importance, yet we suffer sorely from a want of State recognition. We have but little band in the Government of a country where we have an immense amount of work to do in making that country the sanitary pattern of nations. To us it seems that these things have long merited acknowledgment, and the finest acknowledgment that they could possibly receive would be the enrolment in our body of a Prince of the blood. Let the young Prince be a physician or surgeon."

At the opening of the Tower Bridge the Princess of Wales wore a Wedgwood blue costume with lace zouave, and a gold bonnet with heliotrope flowers. The Princesses Victoria and Maud were in peach silk, short white capes, and toques with peach flowers; the Duchess of Teck in shot green and heliotrope, with beautifully jewelled passementerie over the bodice, and a bonnet adorned with purple velvet pansies; the Duchess of Connaught in dark-green, with white embroideries; the Duchess of Coburg in dull spotted heliotrope crepon, and toque trimmed with white lace and green ribbons; the Princess Beatrice in blue grey, with a black and gold bonnet; and the Duchess of Albany in grey broche, with a mantle of black lace and a jet bonnet.

Lady Cyclists (says the 'Daily Telegraph') have yet another grievance. Not only have they been refused refreshment on the road on account of their attire, but they now complain that they are sorely persecuted by riders of the opposite sex. It has been their practice in the past to make no secret of the routes proposed to be taken for their club-runs, and their movements, they aver, have been so closely followed by their male admirers that they invariably find themselves escorted by a bodyguard of stalwart wheelmen. At this they pretend to be very angry, though the cause of their annoyance is by no means clear. Perhaps it is that courtship on wheels invariably leads to secession from their clubs. The fact remains that their more resolute members, who seem to predominate in some districts, have resolved for the future to let no man know whither they are bent.

A very dramatic incident occurred during the drive of the Prince and Princess of Wales from Streatham to London, which (says a London correspondent) so far as I have seen, has not been noticed in the London papers. The Prince and Princess were in an open carriage, and just as they were passing Acre Lane a man rushed forward into the roadway with a parcel in his hand. The Princess of Wales was intensely alarmed. She became deadly pale, and the Prince, saying something, stood up between her and the man with the parcel. The latter succeeded in throwing it intothe carriage, but it turned out to be entirely harmless. In the act of falling it burst open, and was found to contain some flowers. Whether the parcel was intended as a 'bona-fide' offering to the Prince and Princess or whether it was meant to frighten them is not known, but the man certainly succeeded in alarming for a few seconds the occupants of the Royal carriage.

A good deal has been said in the papers about the retirement of Sir Francis Fleming from the Governorship of Sierra Leone, and his expected appointment to the Bahamas. Paragraphists have even condoled with Sir Francis that he loses £500 a year on the exchange, and have suggested to the Colonial Office a rise in the salary of future Governors of the Bahamas, made prosperous by Sir Ambrose Shea's enterprise, and the capital of Mr. Chamberlain among others. It may be well, therefore, to say at once that the Governorship of the Bahamas has not been offered, and will not be offered, to Sir Francis Fleming. Lord Ripon has other plans; and, in an interview with Sir Francis Fleming the other day, practically proposed to him the alternative of return to Sierra Leone, or retirement from the service. Despite the risk to his health, which suffered acutely during his past residence, Sir Francis will, therefore, go back to Sierra Leone; but he will not, on this occasion, be accompanied by Lady Fleming.

Miss Ada Rehan has given a few somewhat hurried sittings to Mr. John Sargent in his studio in Tite Street, Chelsea. The portrait is whole length, and the figure turned three-quarters, with the head almost full face. The hair, loosely gathered up, gives some effect of size to the head, and the eyelids look characteristically large. Miss Rehan wears a white satin evening dress, or rather an evening tea-gown, for the dress is "decolletee," and yet confined by nothing stiffer than a low loose girdle; it flows over the feet. In the hands is an ostrich-feather fan most brilliantly and radiantly white. Also in Mr. Sargent's studio is his first, or almost his first, male portrait, a full length, in slim overcoat, of a young student and patron of the arts, Mr. Robertson. The face is all delicacy and life, the figure singularly slender, and the cane all one would expect. The air of modern youthfulness is striking, the alert yet gentle face is somewhat strongly and abruptly lighted. Also very interesting is a head—rapidly sketched—of Mr. Jefferson, the actor. It has his wild blue eyes, opened roundly under some vivid thought.

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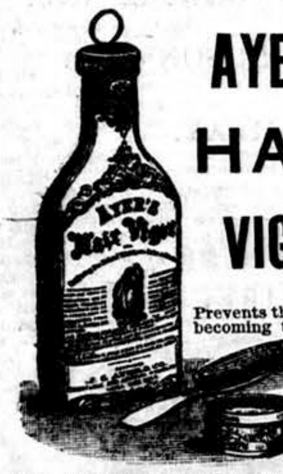

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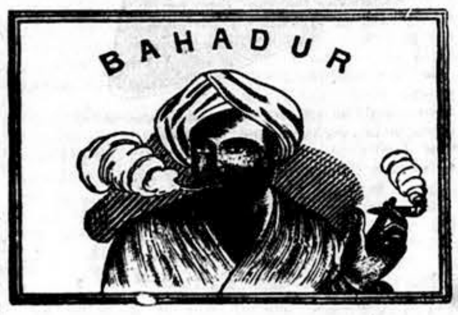

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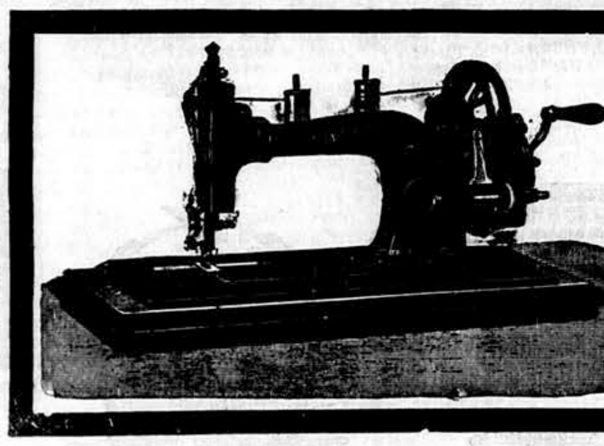

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For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is specially recommended. No extra charge for the Inner Soldered Lid.

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EDWARD'S "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS & MOUSTACHIOS.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The [illegible] Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—

EDWARDS & CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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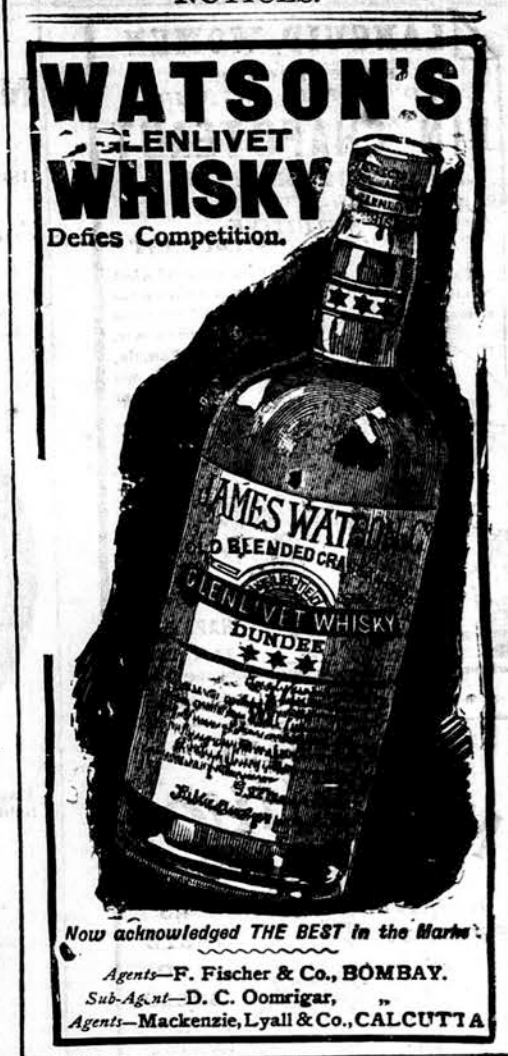

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No more **ASTHMA** nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS

BY EMPLOYING

Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder

The only medicine having obtained a reward.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM H. J. MARTYN Jr, at Penang.

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HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

From £ 4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co., BOMBAY,

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An antiseptic, preservative, and aromatic dentifrice, which whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath. It contains no mineral acids, no gritty matter or injurious astringents, keeps the mouth, gums, and teeth free from the unhealthy action of germs in organic matter between the teeth. Is the most wholesome tooth powder for ladies and children, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is a perfect toilet luxury for ladies who value the appearance of their own and their children's teeth. 2s. 9d. per box.

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ROWLAND'S KALYDOR. A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted free from any mineral poisons and is absolutely harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.; sold by Druggists and Stores.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and see that each article bears their signature in red ink; all others are worthless and poisonous imitations; 100 years prove that ROWLANDS' are the best and only genuine.

(OZONIC OXYGEN.)

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

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UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
PHOSPHODYNE
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THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, [illegible] unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life, to be enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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DR BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE
PRINCIPLE
OF
COD
LIVER
OIL
NO
TASTE
NO
SMELL
NO
NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA,

instantly relieved by

GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA

a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says :—

"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE

FRUIT JULIEN

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A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. ***Fruit Julien*** cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
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Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of **H. J. MARTYN,** *Penang.*

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

NO PRESENT CAN BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A REALLY GOOD CLOCK.

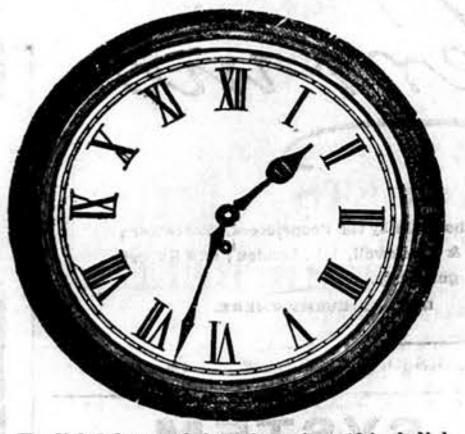
We have recently received a very large consignment of clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Room, Boudoir, Hall, and Guard Room use, also a new supply of travelling and carriage clocks of the latest designs and with every improvement.

It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.

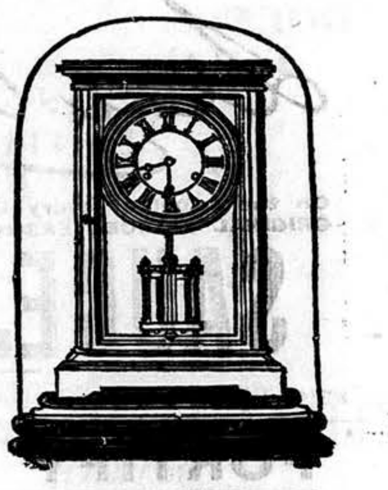
Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to offer these articles at prices much below those of smaller dealers.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

WALL CLOCKS.



English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.



The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

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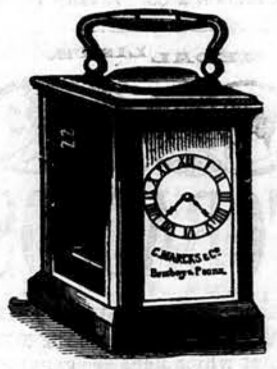
C. MARCKS & Co.
Bombay & Poona.

8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.

Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.

With calendar and alarm or with antomatic figures from Rs. 200.

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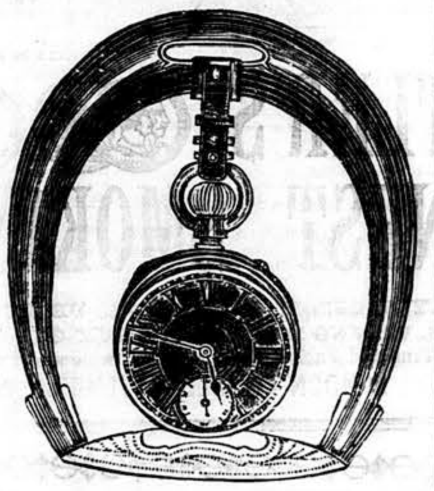

A first quality large size lever watch movement, enclosed in a crystal ball mounted in silver, suspended from a stirrup, heavily silver plated. Rs. 55 and Rs. 150.

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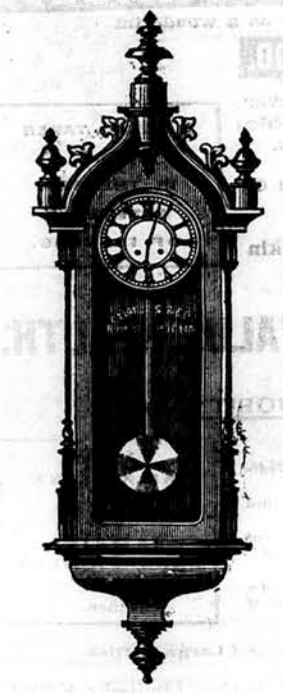
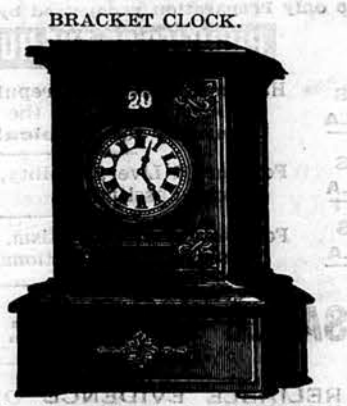


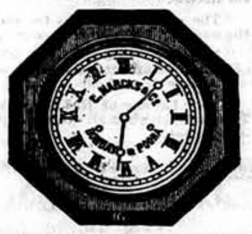
8-day clock, strikes the hours and ½ hours, 3 feet high.

Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

BRACKET CLOCK.

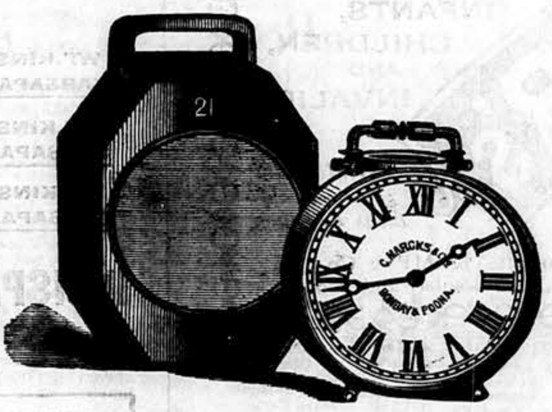


American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.



American octagonal 8-day clock, 10 inch dial, with lever escapement. Wooden case, Rs. 28.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.



Carriage clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed are great portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility, goes 8 days, strikes the hours and half-hours, goes in any position.

Rs. 65 to Rs. 95.

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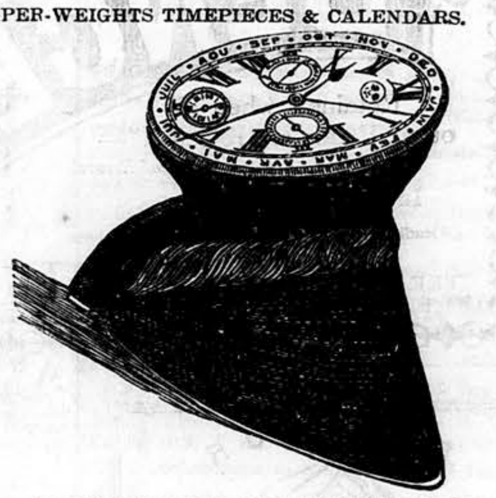


An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and pha ses of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a houre's hoof. Rs. 150 and Rs. 300.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

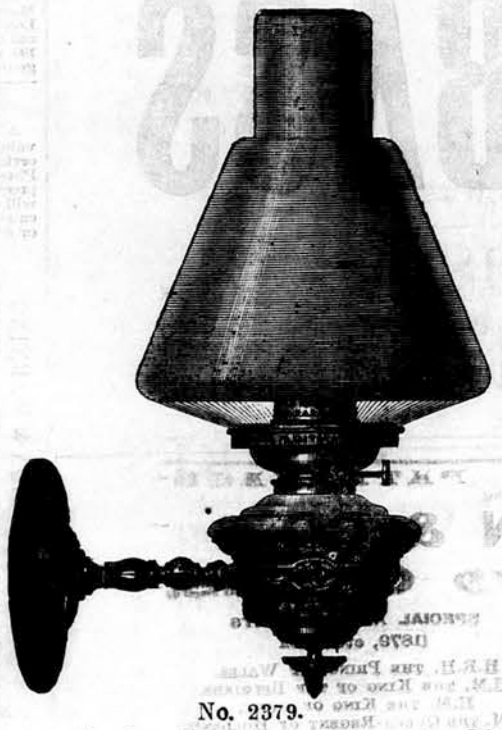
CLOCKS AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE MOST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA OF

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF

Drawing Room Lamps, Verandah Lamps, Billiard Room Lamps, Church Lamps, Library Lamps, Dining Room Lamps, Bed Room Lamps, Hospital Lamps, Camp Lamps, &c., &c.



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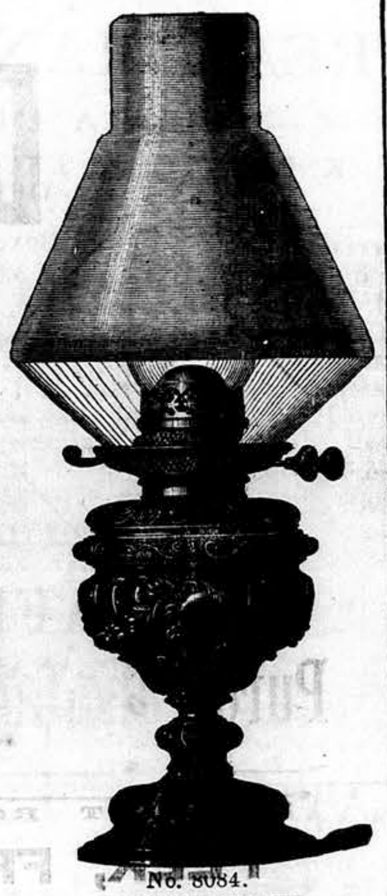

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The only reliable
Guaranteed Stormproof
Lanterns
for Camp, Travel, or Home.

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LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
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SUPERIOR to **Vaseline and Cucumbers**

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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

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JEWELLERS,

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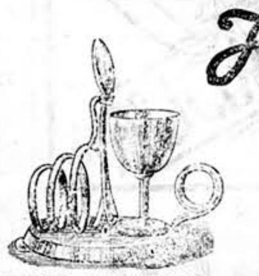

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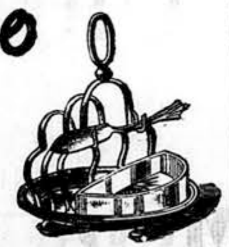

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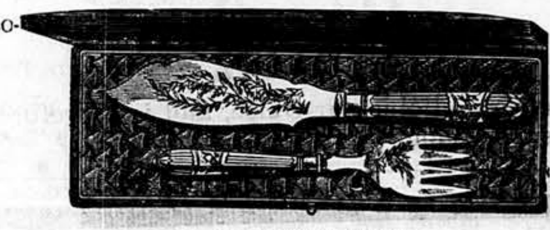

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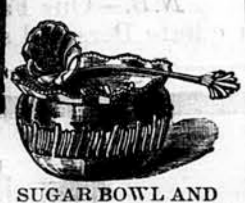

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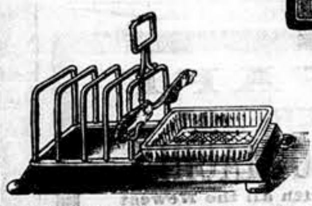
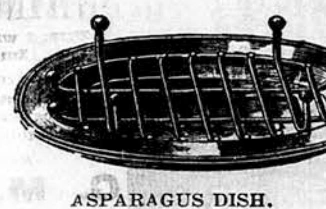


BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 22 Cash.



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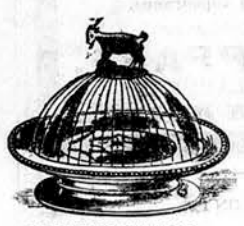

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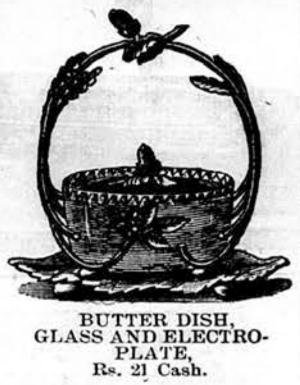
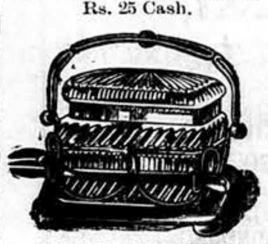
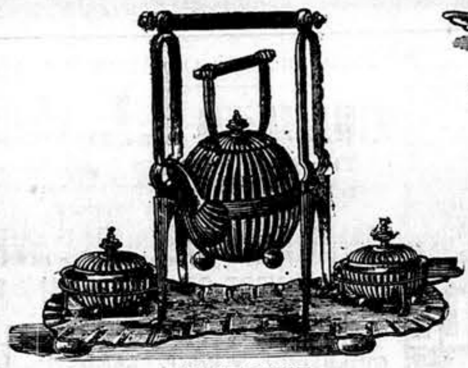


BUTTER DISH, GLASS AND ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 21 Cash.



CUT GLASS PICKLE STAND, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 Cash.



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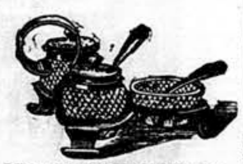

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WORLD FAMED

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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ESTABLISHED 1838.

"LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."

INVESTED FUNDS.........Rs. 3,62,70,000.
PREMIUM INCOME ...... „ 33,50,000.
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THIS wealthy British Life Office, which has been doing a first class business for the last fifty-six years has now opened a Branch in Bombay, and is prepared to issue Policies on the most favourable terms and newest system.

Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans.

Policies unconditional.

Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.

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Resident Secretary.

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BANK OF BOMBAY,
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LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed CAPITAL, Rs. 3,83,00,000.

Fire risks of every description covered at lowest current rates in Bombay and Mofussil.

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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

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Very Old Special Scotch Whisky

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This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Registered Proprietors :—

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whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.

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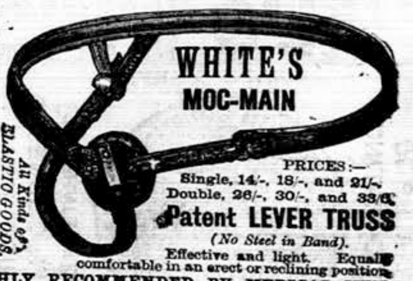
SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.



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PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-
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(No Steel in Band).

Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

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